"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain or snow; colder late today; Friday fair, colder; wind west.
For full weather report see page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,523. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA AGAIN REJECTS TERMS; BREAK IMPENDING

His Reply, Now in Washington, Insists Mexico Protocol Must Be Revised.

CABRERA TO CONSULT LANE

Conference Arranged for Today May Result in Disbanding Joint Commission.

CHANGES REFUSED BEFORE

Unconfirmed Report That Carranza Has Recalled Arredondo to Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—General Carranza has refused the demand of the United States for his approval of the Atlantic City protocol, and insists on the reopening of the protocol for modification. Inasmuch as the United States Government had refused a plea for revision before it served notice that the protocol must be signed or the joint commission would be dissolved, it is apparent that another crisis has been reached in the relations between this country and the de facto Government of Mexico.

The reply of General Carranza reached Washington tonight. It was sent here by special messenger from the Mexican Commissioners, Luis Cabrera, Alberto Pani, and Ignacio Bonillas, following their secret conference at the McAlpin Hotel in New York today.

A letter embodying Carranza's reply is tonight in the possession of Juan B. Rojo, Secretary of the Mexican Commissioners, who will hand the communication to Secretary Lane tomorrow morning.

Mr. Rojo went in a taxicab to the residence of Secretary Lane in Wyoming Avenue shortly after 9 o'clock tonight and arranged for a conference to be held tomorrow between Mr. Lane and Mr. Cabrera, the respective Chairmen of the American and Mexican wings of the Joint Commission. The conference was sought by Mr. Cabrera, and will be held after the Carranza reply has been delivered.

Secretary Lane Reticent.

Secretary Lane tonight declined to speculate on the purpose or character of tomorrow's conference. Neither would Mr. Rojo enter into details, and his reticence was such that he refused to admit that the Carranza reply had been received and was in his possession, or even that he had just completed arrangements for the Lane-Cabrera conference.

It is surmised, in view of the positive character of the Carranza reply, that Mr. Cabrera's purpose in seeking the interview with Secretary Lane is to make an eleventh-hour appeal for the reopening of the protocol, with a view to its modification as requested by Carranza. It is possible that Mr. Lane may inform him that this Government must stand firm in its former refusal to comply with Carranza's request, and that unless the Mexican Commissioners are ready to sign the protocol the joint commission will be dissolved.

Whether Mr. Lane if urged to postpone the dissolution of the commission until Carranza can again be communicated with will comply could not be ascertained from any responsible quarter tonight. But it is known that this Government has not been disposed to parley longer.

"The Mexican situation, as involved in the work of the joint commission," said THE NEW YORK TIMES informant, "is tonight tied in a very hard knot. The outcome is very problematical. The United States Government has once already refused to reopen the protocol for modification. The de facto Government has twice insisted that the protocol is unsatisfactory as it stands, and for this reason should be reopened for alteration of its language as well as its form. The effort to adjust the controversy by joint commission will have to be abandoned unless one side or the other yields promptly."

What Carranza Opposes.

The letter embracing General Carranza's reply is not understood to be long. His objection to the protocol now is the same as it was when his original decision was recently brought to this country by Mr. Pani. He objects to the clause providing for the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition from Mexico within forty days after the ratification of the protocol. A limiting clause stipulates that in the event of a border raid occurring within the forty-day period the expedition may halt, and the final departure of the American forces may be delayed until after the situation growing out of the raid is adjusted.

The Carranza argument is that such a clause is calculated to put a premium on the fomenting of a new raid to embarrass the de facto Government. But Carranza's main objection to this clause is that any provision by which the Mexican Government would give its assent to a delay in the withdrawal of the troops, and particularly halting of the American evacuation to deal with a new raid, must be historically construed as assent to the occupation of Mexican territory by American forces dealing with invading bandits. However guardedly this clause may have been phrased, it is the contention of Carranza that it would be construed as legalization of the American occupation of Mexican territory.

Carranza had taken strong exception also to the supplemental memorandum issued by Chairman Lane to the effect that the United States Government, in agreeing to withdraw the Pershing expedition, reserved the right to chase invading bandits without restriction whenever the de facto Government was not deemed capable of coping with them, while this memorandum is tech-

Continued on Page 3.

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMATS GATHER IN GENEVA

British Correspondent Hears Monarchy Is Willing to Go Far in Order to Make Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A party of Austrian diplomatists descended this morning at the Hotel Metropole here and there are reasons for believing that the Government of the Dual Monarchy has proposed that a conference should take place at Geneva. There are also grounds for stating that Austria, while not prepared to desert her allies, is prepared to enter into direct negotiations with Great Britain and France.

The opinion prevails here that Austria's internal conditions are so terrible that the Dual Monarchy, to avert bankruptcy and ruin, will accept a humiliating peace almost without preliminary discussion, but friends of the Allies here hope they will at least make a pretense of chivalry toward the demoralized Austrians, particularly as the Allies may expect to detach her from Germany.

"It is no secret that the man behind the peace movement in Austria is Count Berchtold, former Foreign Secretary. He is the Emperor's favorite. He has swept Baron Burian and the lesser puppets of Count Tisza from power and is now demanding the masterful Hungarian leader's dismissal. Berchtold is suported by the Hungarian opposition and Tisza's early departure is regarded as inevitable.

Emperor Charles sees that an immediate conclusion of peace, besides averting the disintegration and ruin of the kingdom, would procure him immense popularity. His personal leanings are said to be for an early peace, for, according to all accounts, he is determined to put an end to the humiliating German authority.

FRENCH WAR COUNCIL FINALLY IS SELECTED

Will Consist of Poincare and Five Cabinet Ministers—War Minister to be Spokesman.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—In addition to a decree creating General Joffre a Marshal of France, President Poincaré has signed another revoking the decrees of Dec. 2, 1915, and Dec. 18, 1916. The first of these appointed Marshal Joffre commander-in-chief of all the French forces, except those in the colonies and Morocco, the second said: "General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces, will act as technical adviser to the Government in all concerning the direction of the war."

The high command as now settled finally consists of the War Committee composed of Premier Briand; General H. Lyautey, Minister of War; Rear Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine; Albert Thomas, Minister of National Manufactures; Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, and President Poincaré. The duty of the Minister of War is to notify the other Ministers and commanding Generals concerning the decisions of the committee and to take measures to insure their concerted execution. In addition, he is responsible for everything concerning the preparation and maintenance of the nation's resources. There are two Generals commanding, General Niveile of the armies of the north and northeast, who also assures a liaison with the allied staffs, and General Sarrail of the army of the Orient, who as already announced, is no longer answerable to Grand Headquarters, but directly to the Minister of War.

The press and public are unanimous in welcoming the revival of the dignity of Marshal in favor of General Joffre. All agree that he broke the German power once for all by the victory of the Marne and saved the capital of the country from humiliation and despair.

DECLARES GERMANS ARE DYING OF HUNGER

Swiss Asserts He Saw Many Persons, Exhausted, Collapse in the Streets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Paris says:

"I have private information indirectly from Germany. A friend of mine, the head of an important Paris business firm, had a partner, who is Swiss. The latter has just visited Germany and returned to Paris. He is a level-headed business man, and says postively that Germany can scarcely hold out more than six months longer. The shortage of food is more serious than has ever been said.

It is literally true that the entire population has long since been unable to eat its fill. He himself saw many persons in various German towns actually fall down in the streets, exhausted by hunger, and in one case at least, a man dropped dead from starvation in the road before his eyes. Such sights apparently are now not uncommon in Germany."

MORE ZIEGLER WEALTH GOES TO ADOPTED SON

Heir of Baking Powder Manufacturer Will Soon Receive $3,485,016.

William Ziegler, Jr., adopted son of the baking powder manufacturer, who died in 1905, will soon receive $3,485,016 from the Ziegler estate, according to an accounting filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The accounting of the trustees, Mrs. E. Matilda Ziegler, the widow, and William S. Champ, shows that the total estate was $11,802,724, which was to be held in trust and the accrued income paid to the son when he became 21 years old. One-quarter of the principal was to be paid to him at 25 and the other quarters in five-year periods.

The accrued income, less all deductions, which was paid to the son when he was 21 was $4,802,282. The principal of the estate had increased to $13,940,066 on July 21 last, on which date he reached 25 and became entitled to a quarter of this fund.

SHIPPED FOR THE PAST 35 YEARS. Gilbey's Invalid Port is recognized as the Ideal Tonic Wine. $1.27 a bottle at Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., etc.—Advt.

GERMANS BUILDING 20 DEFENSE LINES AROUND BAPAUME

Unattained Goal of British Offensive on Ancre Turned Into a Fortress.

READY FOR A NEW ATTACK

Teutons Remodel the Trenches to Resist Power of the New English Artillery.

TIMES' MAN VISITS FRONT

Australians, Assaulting Butte de Warlencourt, Almost Broke Through the Lines.

By CYRIL BROWN.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BAPAUME, Friday, Dec. 22, (via Berlin and Sayville, Dec. 27.)—Perfect peace broods over the Somme. The Chief of Staff of a guard division piloted me to Bapaume, the unattained goal of the six months' British offensive, for which, according to the German estimate, they paid with more than 500,000 casualties, almost rivaling the toll of Verdun.

Peaceful as the grave, dead and deserted, this pretty little French town, of whose vanished charms the German Somme fighters speak with sentimental regret, is today the most complete and pitiful collection of ruins I have seen exhibited on a dozen fronts—a monument to the efficiency of the new British artillery. There is no denying the fact that the British can shoot, particularly with their heavy calibres. A saunter through the silent streets (we were the only pedestrians, for the natives had been removed to the rear for safety so soon as the Germans realized that the British meant business at Bapaume) revealed that not one building had escaped that terrible typhoon of British steel and fire. Nor even have Bapaume's famous catacombs gone unscathed, the heaviest shells splitting the business buildings and deserted homes wide open and then passing through the cellar and earth into the mysterious underground passages for which the Somme region is famous.

The Germans have a fixed idea that the British take particular delight in ravishing the lovely French towns and villages from sheer joy of destruction, so a Staff Captain with me asserted.

Defense Lines Strengthened.

"Bapaume was devastated with no military necessity or advantage," he said. "The English artillery had a swell time of it. The French invariably spare their own towns and villages unless the conditions of battle absolutely demand their bombardment and destruction. The English, on the other hand, are consistently ruthless."

Another German officer offered the novel theory that the English, with their heavy artillery, were like children with new toys—eager to try them out on every possible occasion and firing enthusiastically at everything on or behind the battle line that offered fair target practice.

Curiously, Bapaume in ruins is stronger than it was intact, and the Germans, working overtime, particularly in the last five non-fighting weeks, have turned Bapaume into an inland Gibraltar, seemingly impregnable if anything could withstand the irresistible modern machinery of war. The rubbish and wreckage of homes and stores added themselves admirably to conversion into the citadel of as powerful a field fortress as German industry and technical thoroughness can produce. Still theoretically threatened with envelopment on the left bank, Bapaume has been, and is still, being fortified against every point of the compass—insulated against the nearby British by very many wrappings of extraordinary trenches and broad girdles of barbed wire, with every evidence that the fortifying process will be continued all Winter, perhaps till Spring, perhaps indefinitely. New defensive lines are being conjured out of the ground over night in a rather hasty improvised form, then they are being built out at the rate of about two a week.

Just how many fortified layers enfold Bapaume may not be told, but I passed through more than twenty on my way to the first line, and the last was stronger than the first. Startling was the difference between these newest model German lines of defense and the best they were able to show me in August, or even October. What then seemed trench perfection is puny compared with the 1917 models of field fortifications, which contain all the modern improvements and novelties suggested by five months' experience in resisting an irresistible offensive. Yet the German leaders are unwilling to commit themselves to the positive statement that Bapaume cannot be taken if the British want to pay the price. They are hardheadedly rather calculating on selling it dearly should the British make a bid for it tomorrow or next Spring, and are prudently preparing for the eventuality of having to part with it, as the rearward network of main defensive lines extending back to the Belgian border showed.

One's impression is that Bapaume is not physically unattainable; that it is rather morally untakable; that the British will shrink from paying the fancy price which the Germans are now

Continued on Page 3.

For your stomach's sake drink Dr. Brush's Kumyss.—Advt.

Britain Raises Munition and Grain Reserve on Ship Cargo Space from 70 to 85 Per Cent.

Lieutenant Connop Guthrie, representing the British Admiralty here, summoned freight managers of the British steamship companies to a conference yesterday and told them that beginning on Jan. 1 the British Government would require 85 per cent. of the cargo space on their ships. Forty-seven and nine-tenths per cent. is to be reserved for war munitions and the remaining thirty-seven and one-tenth per cent. for wheat.

During the greater part of this year the British Government has reserved 60 per cent. of the space on the vessels flying its flag. On Dec. 15 Lieutenant Guthrie called a meeting of the freight managers and informed them that the Government would require 70 per cent. of the space, and the revised increase yesterday to 85 per cent. came as an unwelcome surprise, as there are about 100,000 tons of freight waiting shipment in New York, of which one-fourth is ordinary commercial cargo consigned to firms in Great Britain.

Among those who attended the conference were representatives of the White Star, Cunard, Atlantic Transport, Furness Withy, Anchor, Wilson, Phoenix, and Booth lines. There was nothing to be done about the matter, one manager said, but to obey orders.

BANK RESOURCES SHOW VAST GAINS

Increase of 35 Per Cent. in Two Years Under Federal Reserve System.

TOTAL NOW $15,520,000,000

Exceeds Greatest Ten Foreign State Banks Combined — Tremendous Growth Shown by Sections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The resources of the national banks of the United States within the last two years, as shown by the returns from the bank call issued Nov. 17 and just compiled in the office of the Controller of the Currency, have developed three times as fast as in any other two-year period in the history of our banking system. The increase in resources since the Federal Reserve system went into operation has been $4,028,000,000, or over 35 per cent., in the precise period of two years and seventeen days.

The resources of the national banks on Nov. 17 were $15,520,000,000. This exceeds by $1,000,000,000 the combined resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the German Reichsbank, the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Denmark, the Swiss National Bank, and the Imperial Bank of Japan.

"The figures disclose," said Controller John Skelton Williams today, "the deeply significant fact that the resources on Nov. 17, 1916, of the national banks in the Southern States, Middle Western States, Western States, and Pacific States, exclusive of the New England States and the Eastern States, amounted to more than the total resources of all the national banks in the United States as late as 1900.

"The resources of the national banks of the Southern States alone, on Nov. 17, exceeded the total resources of all national banks in all the New England and Eastern States, including the great financial centres of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as late as the year 1891.

Percentages of Increase.

"Between Sept. 12 and Nov. 17, 1916, the resources of the national banks of the New England States and the Eastern States increased $444,000,000. The increase in resources in the West and South for the same period was $664,000,000. The percentage of increase in the New England States was 3.36 per cent., Eastern States, 6.84 per cent.; Southern States, 15.98 per cent.; Middle Western States, 5.71 per cent.; Western States, 11.76 per cent., and Pacific States, 7.87 per cent. The average increase for the whole country was 7.09 per cent.

"In the two-year period from Oct. 31, 1914, to Nov. 17, 1916, the increase in resources shown by the different geographical divisions was as follows: New England States, 22 per cent.; Eastern States, 39 per cent.; Southern States, 32 per cent.; Middle Western States, 31 per cent.; Western States, 50 per cent.; Pacific States, 33 per cent.; average for the whole country, 35 per cent. In this two-year period the New England and Eastern States increased $2,005,000,000, while the South and West, including the Far West, increased $2,022,000,000.

"For the first two years under the operations of the Federal Reserve system the increase in resources of the national banks of this country has been more than twice as great as the total increase shown for the five-year period preceding the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system, that is to say from Nov. 6, 1908, to Oct. 31, 1914.

"The principal changes shown in the abstract of condition, just completed, are as follows:

Resources: $15,520,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $1,100,000,000, and as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, $2,284,000,000.

Deposits: $12,488,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $1,126,000,000, and as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, $2,332,000,000.

Loans and discounts: $8,345,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $485,000,000, and as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, of $1,112,000,000.

Bills payable and rediscounts: $74,000,000, a decrease as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $18,000,000, and a decrease as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, of $29,000,000.

Capital stock: $1,071,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $3,000,000.

Surplus and undivided profits: $1,071,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $23,000,000.

Capital Stock Offset.

"The national banks of the United States for the first time now report a surplus and undivided profits exactly equal to their capital stock.

Specie and legal tender, $788,000,000, an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $20,000,000, and a decrease as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, of $38,000,000.

Amount due from banks, $2,667,000,000, of which $649,000,000 was due from the Federal Reserve banks. The aggregate amount due from banks, including Federal Reserve banks, shows an increase as compared with Sept. 12, 1916, of $420,000,000, and as compared with Nov. 10, 1915, of $899,000,000.

Reserves—Total amount of reserves held on Nov. 17, 1916, was $2,472,000,000, an increase over Sept. 12, 1916, of $237,000,000, and an increase over Nov. 10, 1915, of $384,000,000.

The total reserves held by the national banks on Nov. 17, 1916, exceeds $185,000,000, the greatest reserves ever previously reported. The proportion of total reserves to deposits Nov. 17, 1916, was 24.78 per cent.; Sept. 12, 1916, 24.29 per cent., and Nov. 10, 1915, 25.54 per cent.

The resources of the national banks throughout the country have doubled since the Spring of 1906.

"Against total resources of $7,670,000,000 in April, 1906, their assets on Nov. 17, 1916, were, as shown above, $15,520,000,000, the increase being nearly $8,000,000,000. The resources of the national banks on the date of the latest call are greater than the total resources of all reporting State banks, savings banks, private banks, and loan and trust companies throughout the United States at the time of the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system, about two years ago."

AUGUSTA, CHARLESTON, SUMMERVILLE, SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA. 3 Trains Daily. Atlantic Coast Line, 1198 B'way.—Advt.

PLANNING FOR ARMY OF 3,000,000 MEN

General Staff Is Using Argentina's Military System as a Model.

DETAILS STILL INCOMPLETE

Will Be Submitted to Baker in About Three Weeks—Would Put 500,000 Men Under Training.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Argentina's military system is serving as a model for the universal service bill, now being drafted by a committee of the Army General Staff. Officers familiar with staff opinion said today that while details had not been completed, the measure would follow closely the Argentine scheme, and was designed to keep half a million men under training, with 2,500,000 trained reservists subject to call.

It probably will be at least three weeks before the bill and accompanying estimates of costs are ready for submission to the Secretary of War. The Chairman of the House Military Committee has asked to see it, and it will be sent to the Capitol for the committee's information, though there is no indication that it will go with any sort of indorsement from the Administration.

The main feature of the staff bill will be its provision for one year of extensive military instruction for all youths subject to its terms. It is expected that exceptions, due to physical disqualifications and for other reasons, would leave available for army training 450,000 to 500,000 of the 1,000,000 boys who reach the age of 18 each year.

In fixing upon a year as the minimum time for training, the General Staff has followed the theory that the United States seeks to provide only for an army of defense. It has been stated to the House Committee by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, that although European nations give every soldier at least two years of hard work before turning him into the reserve, a year will suffice here, because of the geographical position of the country. The argument advanced to support this view was that there would be sufficient time to give finishing touches to the military education of reservists after war had broken out and before invading expeditions could be landed in force.

In a broad way the outline of the General Staff continental army plan of last year would be followed in distributing tactical units of the reserve into nineteen infantry and six cavalry divisions. Reservists would be liable for two years' service in the force before passing into the unorganized reserve.

The result, when the system had been in operation five years, would be to give 500,000 men under arms and in process of training, or a million more trained, equipped, organized, and ready for immediate muster as first line troops, and behind these the unorganized, but trained reserve, numbering more than 1,500,000. This is the basis on which estimates of cost will be made by the General Staff Committee.

FAVORS MOSELEY BILL.

Security League Indorses War College Training Measure.

The Executive Committee of the National Security League at its meeting yesterday declared definitely that universal military training and service should be between the ages of 18 and 21.

The Comimttee's action was in effect an indorsement with slight modifications of the bill drawn by Captain George Van Horn Moseley of the United States War College.

A special committee of the league will appear before the Senate Military Committee on Jan. 11 in response to an invitation extended by Senator Chamberlain.

Capt. Moseley's bill calls for what is practically universal service, every male citizen or sons of those who have made declaration of their intention to become citizens being liable to training; first for a period of five months on reaching 18 years and for additional periods of two weeks in each of the two calendar years immediately following. The bill provides for these credits to reduce the training period:

Any person pursuing a standard course of military instruction at any school or college recognized by the War Department, which course shall have been approved by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he shall prescribe, shall be allowed credit therefor to be applied against the first period of five months' training hereunder as follows: For each year during which said person shall successfully complete such course, one month's credit shall be allowed, provided that credit in excess of three months shall not be allowed.

Upon completion of the first training period hereunder, each person trained shall become a member of the Reserve Citizen Army or of the Reserve Citizen Navy until the calendar year in which he shall reach the age of 28 years. All persons trained for the first period in any calendar year shall constitute a class which shall be designated as the class of said year.

In the event of war or imminent danger, members of the Reserve Citizen Army and the Reserve Citizen Navy shall be liable to mobilization and to be called into the service of the United States.

DEFENDS NATIONAL GUARD.

Bay State Officer Says Critics Are Trying to Discredit It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Adjt. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, who is convinced that the War Department authorities are making a deliberate attempt to discredit the National Guard in order to make easier the substitution of a universal military system, disregarded official red tape today and came out with a defiance to critics of the National Guard.

"I will take any six companies of the Massachusetts National Guard and march and shoot them against any six companies in the regular infantry," he declared. "Our men might not prove to be better, but, at least, I am willing to try.

"I believe that a deliberate attempt is being made to discredit the National Guard in order to do away with it and provide a universal military service."

Deerfoot—The Savory, Flavory Sausage. Fine for breakfast. Order the genuine to-day.—Advt.

ALLIES AGREE ON REPLY TO GERMANY; CZAR SAYS PEACE NOW IS UNTHINKABLE; SWEDEN APPEALS TO THE BELLIGERENTS

Czar Tells His Troops Germany Is Weakening; No Peace Possible Till Russia's Aims Are Won

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—In the course of an order issued to the army, dated Dec. 25, the Emperor, after showing how the inequalities in the technical resources for warfare as between the Allies and the Central Powers are being gradually removed, with the result that the enemy strength is apparently waning while that of Russia and her allies is continually growing, proceeds to say:

Germany is feeling that her complete defeat is near, and near also is the hour of retribution for all her wrongdoings and violations of the moral law. As in the time of her strength she declared war, so now, feeling her weakness, she suddenly offers to enter upon peace negotiations, desiring to complete such negotiations before her military talent is exhausted.

At the same time, she is creating a false impression about the strength of her army by utilizing her temporary success over the Rumanians, who lack experience in the conduct of modern warfare.

Arguing that the Allies are entitled to choose a favorable hour for peace negotiations, just as Germany chose a favorable hour for declaring war, the order says:

This time has not yet arrived. The enemy has not been driven out of the provinces he has occupied. Russia's attainment of the tasks created by the war—regarding Constantinople and the Dardanelles, as well as the creation of a free Poland from all three of her now incomplete tribal districts—has not yet yet been guaranteed. To conclude peace at this moment would mean failure to utilize the fruits of the untold trials of the heroic Russian troops and fleet. These trials, and the still more sacred memory of those noble sons of Russia who have fallen on the battlefield, do not permit of thought of peace until final victory over our enemies. Who dares to think that he who brought about war shall have it in his power to conclude war at any time he likes?

In conclusion, the Emperor, expressing confidence that no Russian soldier would desire peace until the enemy had been expelled from Russian soil and had given guarantees to prevent a possible repetition of a treacherous attack, says:

Let us be firm in the certainty of our victory, and the All-Highest will bless our standards and will cover them afresh with glory and give us peace worthy of your heroic deeds, my glorious troops—a peace for which future generations will bless your memory, which will be sacred to them.

REPLY TO WILSON PLEASES TEUTONS

Shows That Neutrals Are Not Wanted at Peace Parleys, One Berlin Paper Says.

VIENNA PRESS IS HOPEFUL

Asserts Allies Can't Now Reject German Offer Without at Same Time Sidetracking Wilson.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 27, (via London.)—Commenting on the German reply to President Wilson's note, the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says:

"From the fact that Germany has not allowed the Christmas festival to pass without replying to President Wilson's note, even our enemies must gain the conviction that we made the peace offer seriously. Should Mr. Wilson be induced by our note to recommend to our enemies that they send representatives to a neutral place for the purpose of peace negotiations, we should still be far from abandoning ourselves to the hope that the move would meet with success at London, Paris, Petrograd, and Rome."

The Tägliche Rundschau of Berlin says: "Our Government's announcement of its desire to bring about an end of the conflict with our enemies in personal negotiations without the co-operation of neutrals is very satisfactory because it gives us a guarantee that we will decline decisively the interference of nonparticipants in the fighting and in the creation of peace."

The Vossische Zeitung, referring to the Swiss note, says: "If further neutral notes are couched in similar tone they will certainly find a sympathetic understanding among us. The Swiss note breathes the honesty of that true neutrality which has characterized Switzerland during the entire war."

Vienna Press Is Pleased.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam quotes some of the Austrian papers regarding the peace proposals. Commenting on Austria's reply to President Wilson, the Fremdenblatt says:

"The Central Powers contemplate the possibility of the continuance of the war with full confidence, but feel they owe a duty to their people to do everything compatible with their justified interests and terminate the bloodshed if at all possible."

The Neue Freie Presse says: "By our reply President Wilson's policy is at once allied with our own. The Entente can refuse nothing to the Central Powers which they would not also refuse to President Wilson. The Entente no longer face us alone, but also America, with whom we are in full harmony."

The Reichspost says: "Our proposal gives the Entente a favorable opportunity, even at the last moment, honorably to turn from the crime of war to the reconstructions of civilization. Moreover, the fact that President Wilson made his demarche about simultaneously with ours shows that he also considers any fundamental change in the war situation impossible."

The Arbeiter Zeitung says: "The reply of the Central Powers to President Wilson is inspired by the same high idea as their first peace offer. Conscious of their victories in Rumania, they go their way undisturbed by speeches or writings in which the force that failed on the battlefields seeks to assert itself in phrases."

Go to Pinehurst, N. C., for the Holidays. Write or wire Carolina Hotel.—Advt.

WASHINGTON STILL HAS PEACE HOPES

Allies' Reply May Give President Another Chance to Address the Belligerents.

'TERMS MET'—BERNSTORFF

Hint That Germany Wishes Only to Take Up Territorial Matters in Conference.

Reply, Bernstorff Says, Accepts All of Wilsons Suggestions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, returning unexpectedly tonight from New York, authorized the following statement:

"I regard the note of my Government as constituting an acceptance of everything suggested by President Wilson in his note to the belligerent nations of Europe."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Government, it was indicated today, will take no action with reference to Germany's unsatisfactory response to President Wilson's note of Dec. 18, until replies have come from all the belligerent nations addressed. It was pointed out that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing could hardly be expected to give consideration to the German answer until it had been received through official channels. So far, the only knowledge that the State Department has that Germany has forwarded her reply to the President's communication is contained in press dispatches.

In one official quarter it was indicated that no thought whatever had been given to what the next step would be on the part of the United States.

In view of the fact that the President's note was communicated to all the belligerents, it is expected that each group will be made acquainted with the attitude of the other group as expressed in its reply. This may give President Wilson another opportunity of impressing upon the belligerent nations the great interest of the United States in seeking to induce the fighting Governments not to prolong the war.

It also may give him an opportunity of making suggestions which will insure another exchange of communications. The great hope of those who support the President's course is that the belligerents may reach the stage of discussion through the medium of the United States. It is the general experience in diplomacy that once nations at war reach the point of discussing the differences between them progress toward peace usually is made.

A Setback to Peace.

There is no disguising the fact, however, that most of those in Washington whose opinions count in matters of this character are impressed with the view that the German Government's answer is a setback for the peace movement.

When the German answer was handed to the American Ambassador in Berlin yesterday, Germany knew from the speech of Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, that a vague proposal to have a conference of both groups of

Continued on Page 2.

Seaboard Florida Limited, 6:20 P M Ar. Palm Beach, 7 A M; Miami, 9 A M—Advt.

ALLIES' ANSWER SETTLED

Draft Approved by All with a Few Minor Alterations.

MAY SEND NOTE SATURDAY

Reply Said to Be Unqualified Refusal to Discuss Peace On German Lines.

REPLY TO WILSON DERIDED

German Proposal Called by London Part of a Game and a Plain Evasion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Petrograd, dated Tuesday, says:

"The official reply of Russia to the Berlin proposal has been formulated in agreement with her allies and sent off to Paris. I understand all the Allies decided upon an identical wording of the reply which will eventually reach the enemies' headquarters.

"I am informed the reply agrees in substance with the Russian declaration recently delivered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs Pokrovsky in the Duma. In effect this means that Germany's only chance of enjoying the peace she now seeks after springing this ambitious war upon a peaceful world lies in that form of capitulation known as unconditional surrender."

The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent this morning outlines the general features of the Allies' reply to Germany and the United States. He says:

"The text of the reply of the Allies to the German note, which was originally drafted in Paris, has been approved by all the Governments concerned. No doubt some alterations, which have been deemed necessary and are responsible for the delay for the few days which have intervened, will be assented to.

"It is expected that within a very short time President Wilson will be in possession of the full document. Then it will be made clear to every one, belligerents and neutrals alike, that no hope need be entertained of ever persuading the allied Governments to surrender their potential victory for the sake of a peace, which as long as the military power of Germany has not been broken could be only a German peace.

What Germany Will Be Told.

"The very full note which the Allies are about to send sets forth in very plain words why we are fighting at the present time, and what we are fighting for. It describes the regime of force, established by Germany, and points out that such an oppression will be terminated forever only if guarantees quite different from the paper guarantees of the past can be obtained.

"A note embodying a reply to President Wilson's own proposals will follow, probably three or four days later. It is surmised that its main purpose will be to show that from the standpoint of American interests the destruction of the economic ascendency that Germany strove to force on Europe and outside of Europe, as well as the conclusion of a peace, likely to close forever the period of general disturbance the world is still enduring, is the matter of supreme importance.

"From the time which has elapsed since the reception of the note, forwarded by the Washington Government, it must not be concluded that there was on our side any hesitation as to the substance of the replies to be returned. The only cause of delay was the very material difficulty, which is being experienced every time ten governments have to agree on a form of words, likely fittingly to express their well thought out policy."

LONDON, Dec. 27.—It is hoped that the Allies' answer to Germany may be dispatched by the end of this week.

It is not believed in official circles here that there exists any possibility of assembling a peace conference unless Germany is willing to make suggestions in advance regarding her ideas of the terms of peace.

Those participating in the discussion of the reply to the Teutonic powers speak of the difficulty of expressing the general purposes in concrete form, so that the reply may be definitely responsive and at the same time convey to neutral countries an adequate idea of the aims and purposes for which the Entente Allies are contending.

A dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"In view of the preparatory meeting of delegates to a peace conference suggested in the German reply to President Wilson, German agents have arrived at The Hague and are making inquiries for hotel accommodations for German delegates."

A dispatch from Berne says that the Tagblatt announces that the Swedish diplomatic representatives have handed to both belligerents and neutrals a note in support of those of President Wilson and the Swiss Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Official information has been received here that Sweden has addressed a peace note to

the belligerents and sent copies to neutrals urging consideration of terms for peace.

The advices received here said that the note had been delivered in some belligerent capitals, and that it much resembled the Swiss note, which was an indorsement of President Wilson's note.

GERMAN NOTE EVASIVE, IS LONDON'S OPINION

British Regard It as Merely an Attempt to Appear Sincere With Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Germany's proposal for an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent powers to discuss peace is regarded here as the obvious move in the diplomatic game now in progress. It is questioned whether on examination it will be pronounced to be a clever move.

In its superficial aspects the note looks like an acceptance of President Wilson's suggestion. That, acording to the British view, is the impression Germany sought to make upon American opinion. But carefully considered, it is held here to be not a response to but an evasion of the President's proposals. The circumstances of its publication are also thought to show a Machiavellian effort to influence public opinion in the United States to the point of perplexing and raising difficulties for the President. The haste shown in issuing a wireless summary of the note contrary to the accepted canons of international courtesy before the actual text was received by the Government to which the note was addressed is a point upon which the American Government, it is said here, is more properly qualified to express an opinion than other persons less directly concerned.

Entente's Reply Ready.

Germany's new note is, according to conjecture here, a sort of counter move to meet the Entente's reply to the original German note of December 12. There are various indications that the Entente reply was ready and was about to be dispatched, even if it had not already been dispatched, to neutral agencies for delivery in Berlin. Anxiety to counteract the effect of that reply, it is said, explains Germany's hurry to identify herself in appearance with "the high-minded suggestion made by the President."

The Entente's reply is expected to state in the plainest possible way why the Entente powers cannot in the present circumstances meet in conference with the Central Powers, which offer no guarantees that their proposal for a conference is advanced with any other object than that of obtaining a peace that would ratify the Prussian military domination of Europe and would attain most of the "war aims" set forth in the Chauvinistic German press and would establish in the history of the world a victorious record for frightfulness. If Germany's objects in seeking peace now are less than that they cannot, it is held, the Entente powers, be more than a ruse to gain time.

Henry Grattan's famous speech in 1815 is recalled here. The great Irish orator, speaking of the Napoleonic proffer of peace, said:

"Such offers of peace are nothing more than one of the arts of war, attended most assuredly by charging on you the odium of a long and protracted conflict and with much commonplace and many good saws and sayings of the blessings of mankind and the savings and good husbandry of peace."

While in some quarters Germany's new note is thought to be further proof of the inopportuneness of President Wilson's move, inasmuch as his action has given Berlin another opportunity of making capital in the eyes of the neutral world, which is longing for peace, it is held in most thoughtful circles here that, as the Westminster Gazette says, "the President is not to be blamed for this, and we should be very unwise to rush the conclusion that he expected to receive this answer and pass to the extent playing into the hands of the Germans."

The paper outlines the British view as to the new German move as follows:

"The German Government can scarcely be so naïve as to suppose that the allied Governments would suspend hostilities and enter into a conference with an enemy, who proclaimed himself victor without knowing even through the usual indirect channels what he was going to propose. The situation in that respect is governed by the German note which preceded Wilson's. It is Germany who proposed negotiations; it is Germany who considers herself to be in a superior position; it is Germany who wants to stop the war. Therefore it must be for her as the initiator of these proceedings to define in general terms the basis on which she proposes to negotiate.

"If the case had been reversed and the initiative had been taken by the allied nations, that demand would quite properly and legitimately have been made to them, and we are confident that President Wilson and the American people will see that we are on strong ground in making it to the Germans.

"It has been explained to us that the Wilson note was prepared before the German note and independently of it. That we can readily believe, but it does not touch the fact that the German note was presented first and that in taking the first step, without waiting for neutral intervention, Germany committed herself to defining her position if she wishes to go further, whereas the Allies are free."

There probably will not be a very long interval between the Entente Powers' reply to the Central Powers' note of Dec. 12, and the dispatch of the Entente's reply to Wilson's suggestions. The latter, while it will be clearly shown to be as distinct from the reply to the German note as the President made it apparent that his note was from Germany's proposals, necessarily will follow to some extent the same line of exposition.

In the best informed circles here it is believed to be certain that the Entente's reply to the Presidential suggestions will not be a hasty dismissal of them, as is proposed in some quarters without authority. The President's honesty of motive will receive full recognition, and it may safely be predicted that the Entente's response will betray none of that irritation and resentment which has found such free expression in some sections of the press of the allied countries. Reference already has been made in these dispatches to an alteration in the more reasoning section of public opinion, brought about by clearer expositions of the President's attitude, which latterly have been vouchsafed to British newspaper readers.

Manchester Guardian Protests.

This change grows daily more marked. The Manchester Guardian today devotes a leading editorial to "the meaning of the note," in which it roundly trounces those "newspapers which have flown off into columns upon columns of denunciation without even taking the trouble to read the text itself, and without stopping to consider the probable effect of their outbursts upon American opinion."

The Guardian protests against the disposition which has been shown to regard Wilson's suggestion as a proposal to stop the war. It examines the different explanations which have been given of the reasons that impelled the President to take action and urges that Britons would have been better advised to have put before American opinion "the difficulties and dangers which are more clearly understood by us than they can be by any neutral at a distance of 3,000 miles," than to "waste our breath in recrimination and thereby prejudicing opinion against us."

Similarly The Star tonight has an article taking exception to Dean Kyle's sermon in Westminster Abbey, wherein he said: "It is true that the President of the United States, after two years' study of the question and innumerable notes seems to believe that the object of the two groups of belligerents is the same. He knows Germany, and yet he is of the opinion that the nations who are leagued to disarm this evil demoniac of national militarism have the same aim in view as the perpetrators of these crimes. Does any one suppose that a peace would be honorable which regards the assailants and the defenders of humanity as having in view the same ends?"

The Star calls attention to the fact that Mr. Wilson puts in "his qualifying clause twice over" and adds: "It seems to us that we all ought to verify our references. Scant justice has been done to Mr. Wilson. Let us all, in the name of sanity, make a stand against the colossal ineptitude of playing the German game by misrepresenting and misunderstanding President Wilson."

Essentials in Peace Terms.

The Times says in an editorial:

"The Allies necessarily and rightly are taking their time before making their answer to the Germans and to President Wilson. There never has been a shadow of doubt as to what the general nature of these answers will be. They will both insist that restitution, reparation, and guarantees are the cardinal and primary conditions of any terms of peace.

"The stirring order which the Emperor of Russia issued shows that he agrees with his Allies that these things are essential.

"But while the tenor of the allied reply to America is certain, a great deal may depend upon the wording and manner of expression.

"All that has lately been written about the failure to present the allied case in the United States shows that to their people, if not to their Government, we owe a more elaborate statement of our objects and of the peace terms by which alone these objects can be attained than any that has yet been issued. The substance of such a statement has been well and tersely described in a recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Allies, it says, want the occupied soil restored, the inhabitants freed, their losses indemnified, and real assurance—as contrasted with a 'scrap of paper'—that they will not have to suffer these things again.

"As regards restitution and reparation, there can be but little difficulty in stating the terms with precision. We canon teven begin to negotiate while Belgium, Serbia, together with large tracts of France, Russia and Rumonia are under the enemy's heel. Evacuation, restitution, and reparation are conditions precedent not merely to peace, but to any discussion of peace. The problem of guarantees, it may be acknowledged, is a greater difficulty and complexity, but the essence of the solution is indicated with sufficient clearness in the order of the Czar and in the American articles we have quoted. They must be something more substantial than 'scraps of paper,' they must exercise forever the spirit of Prussian militarism, which Lloyd George justly described the other day as the true root of bitterness."

The Morning Post says editorially:

"If any proof were needed that Germany regards President Wilson's peace note as an instrument fashioned to serve her interests, such proof would be found both in the promptitude and in the terms of the German reply. The German Government has seized the occasion with the desperate eagerness of a drowning man catching at straws. Wilson invited both belligerents to state categorically the things for which they are fighting. The German Government, in replying to this invitation, at once goes beyond and fails short of its terms. Berlin does not comply with the suggestion to declare the ends for which Germany is waging war; instead, it proposes an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent States at some neutral place."

"The impudent assumption in this German note that the Allies may legitimately be expected to meet Germany in a conference to discuss 'a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace' is an affront in itself. That he has afforded occasion for this affront should help President Wilson to understand why, in all the allied capitals, his action should be regarded with so much askance. The German answer refers to 'the friendly spirit' in which the American note was expressed, as well it may do, for its effect, however undesigned, is to succor Germany and to embarrass her adversaries.

"The hand held out for peace negotiations, is at the present time a help to one belligerent and a hindrance to the other, and it is a help to the belligerent which has the least claim upon sympathy and consideration.

"The attitude of the Allies in the face of these peace overtures is splendidly demonstrated in this inspiriting order of the day issued by Emperor Nicholas to his armies. Antecedent to any thought of peace must be reparation for the past and security for the future."

Germany Avoiding Mediation.

The Daily Chronicle says: "While professing to sympathize with the aim which the President has at heart, Germany refuses to avow its objects or tabulate its terms. There is implied in the note, for all its studied politeness, a rejection in advance of any offer of mediation by America. Germany prefers, instead, a direct exchange of views between the belligerents. Let it not be forgotten that the suggestion for negotiations emanated, in the first place, from Germany. Unless it is backed by some definite proposal, that suggestion is simply a beating of the air. It can produce nothing; it leads nowhere."

The Daily News says:

"Germany's appearance of military success is utterly illusory. Germany is not broken and her purpose, no doubt, is open negotiations while she can still sustain the illusion of victory. Our right reply is not to repel her advances, but to state our terms when she, as challenger to negotiate, has stated hers, as we should state them to a power bent to our will.

"Nothing can be lost by acceding to 'a comparison of views,' and much might be gained, for he who would prefer to secure by war what he could secure by negotiation is either a criminal or an imbecile. We abate no jot of our demands for restitution, reparation, and guarantees. The time must come, sooner or later, when Germany must concede them in full. We are not justified in rejecting an opportunity of testing whether it is nearer than we know."

APPLAUD WILSON'S MOVE.

Rome Said to See Omen of Success in Jingo Opposition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 27.—According to a leading statesman, who several times has been in power, President Wilson's note to the belligerents will be the cornerstone of future European peace. As President Roosevelt, he said, brought about peace between Russia and Japan, President Wilson would have the distinction of having made the first move which would lead to negotiations among the belligerents.

According to persons who are acquainted with what is going on behind the scenes in European diplomacy, the opposition which President Wilson's note has received from the jingoes of both groups is the best omen of its success. America's President, it is declared, struck the nail on the head.

ROME, Dec. 26.—The newspapers continue to discuss President Wilson's note to the belligerents as an important diplomatic event. The Giornale d'Italia suggests that the Allies should treat it precisely as President Lincoln did in rejecting rance's effort to intervene in the American civil war.

"If the dead of Gettysburg inspired President Lincoln's respect," says the newspaper, "so our dead of the Trentino must inspire Baron Sonnino's answer to President Wilson."

TEUTONS ANSWER SWISS.

Bulgaria and Austria Said to Have Sent Replies.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam quotes a Sofia dispatch as saying that Bulgaria has replied to Switzerland's note concerning peace in a tone identical with that of other Teutonic allies.

The reply to President Wilson's note has been delayed because, for technical reasons, the American representative in Sofia has not yet communicated the note to the Bulgarian Government.

The correspondent adds that a dispatch from Vienna says that Austria-Hungary has replied to the Swiss note.

INDORSE PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

Dutch Churchmen Exhort Brethren in Warring Countries.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, Tuesday, Dec. 26, (via London, Dec. 27.)—The Dutch section of the World's Union of Churches held a crowded meeting tonight in the largest church in the city.

The speakers indorsed President Wilson's "act of faith" in the sending of his note to the belligerents, and exhorted their brethren in belligerent countries to foster an atmosphere in which the idea of peace might be developed.

ENGLAND UNMOVED BY TALK OF PEACE

Pessimists Over Lloyd George Merely Claim a Britisher's Right to Grumble.

IN MOOD TO WORK AT BEST

Need of Energizing the Individual Observed—Bonar Law's Urbane Personality.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is contended by many people in a position to have good information that there is a large body of peace sentiment in this country. I was assured in some quarters the day the German proposal came over the wires that it would be taken seriously in England.

"By whom?" I asked.

"By a majority of the sober people."

Of this majority I have personally been unable to find any considerable number.

When the late Government was about to fall, the Asquith contingent tried to create the impression that Mr. Asquith was absolutely the one and only man who could make a Government stand up.

"Lloyd George is a great man," thus the reasoning ran. "If he could get in and stay in he would bring fine abilities and brilliant energy to the winning of the war. But he can't make a Government stand up. Labor won't support him and without labor he will be short of the necessary majority in the House of Commons. That will mean an appeal to the country and a general election. A condition of confusion close to anarchy will supervene.

"Labor is for peace, the soldiers in the trenches on both sides are for peace. Thus a highly dangerous condition would be created. Only Mr. Asquith can go on with the country."

A few days later the German Kaiser makes a formal proposal of peace and it doesn't create a ripple. If there is a suppressed desire for peace among "sober people," among laborites, among soldiers, it remains suppressed and voiceless.

I said to a man in a high position:

"Suppose the Kaiser, instead of offering the terms he did, had made this proposal: 'We are sick and tired of the war. No matter who was right or who wrong, no matter who struck the first blow, no matter who has the best or the worst of it at this present moment, we are tired of it and we want to put a stop to it an any just and honorable terms. I propose that we constitute six neutral nations a jury to fix terms of peace. I will abide by the verdict.' It cannot be contended that this jury would be pro-German in its prejudices. It would be headed by the United States and would include Norway, Sweden, Holland, Spain and Switzerland.

"'Such a tribunal could be relied upon, first, to settle questions between the two sides, and second, to settle the more delicate and difficult questions among each set of allies. We would thus be assured of peace from the outset and everybody could go immediately to work recouping the losses of war while the tribunal was reaching its decision.'

"Such a proposal would be just as impossible as the one now made by the Kaiser," promptly came the reply. "There are two things that will never be done: First, neutrals will not be allowed to fix the terms upon which Germany's wrongs to Europe must be redressed; second, the German Kaiser is today in the position of a burglar in the act of attempting to commit his crime. The burglar says: 'I am willing to compromise if you will let me go away with a portion of my booty.' The parallel is exact and the suggestion must be considered. The burglar is going to be caught and properly punished."

Right to Grumble.

I am more and more convinced that the British mind cannot be judged by surface indications. In the United States one can travel about and talk with people and come back with a fair approximation of the State and drift of public opinion. In this country the observer is likely to be misled by the insistence of the Englishman on having his grumble. I was telling a London parson that in my opinion the English were far too pessimistic over Rumania and Greece.

"We work best when we are pessimistic," was his reply.

On a recent social occasion I was brought into contact with a dozen or more men whose names are to be found in "Who's Who," intelligent, prosperous, some of them distinguished men. Lloyd George has just set up his Government. I myself was enthusiastic over the prospects opened up by the new leadership. Not a single note of optimism did I hear in the course of the whole evening. For example:

"The Lloyd George Government should result in a more vigorous prosecution of the war," said I.

Oh, perhaps," came back the reply.

"He has secured the Labor representation in the House of Commons."

"Yes, but by promising more than he can deliver."

"Anyway, he is assured of maintaining his Ministry from the outset, and if some of his present support should fall him, his energy, earnestness, and persuasiveness will have made gains in other directions."

View of a Pessimist.

"He may hold together a few weeks."

"Well"—American optimism having now become a bit jaded—"would you mind telling me who will step into the breach when Lloyd George reaches the end of his tether?"

"Oh, I don't know. It's a pretty bad situation altogether, isn't it?"

The average Britisher doesn't feel that it is necessary for him personally to help move things. This old Empire for so many centuries has had such enormous quantities of stored-up momentum that the average citizen could depend on everything going on as usual. The recent dangers to England have arisen largely from carrying this principle to an extreme. It was a good enough principle, so long as trade and military competition were negligible, but the display of highly-organized energy in Germany has shown the necessity of energizing the individual in England to the end that he may be greater and better sustained collective initiative and efficiency. Instead of the machine dragging the weight of the individual the individual must put his shoulder to the wheel and push a little.

Bonar Law's Personality.

In the absence through sickness of Mr. Lloyd George the new Government is carrying on its functions. The War Council is in session daily and the Prime Minister is in touch with his colleagues. The Government will not, however, swing into its real stride until he assumes the active direction. Meanwhile Mr. Bonar Law is vindicating the wisdom of his choice as leader in the House. He has been a most interesting study to a pair of American eyes looking down from the Members' Gallery. He looks shorter and stouter than the impression conveyed by newspaper photographs.

His personality isn't striking. In the United States Senate, Mr. Law would strike intellectually somewhere near the average. There, as here, he would be popular and respected and a leader, for he is urbane, has a sense of humor, he is painstaking, lucid, accurate and moderate. To these qualities he adds sufficient aggressiveness to lead provided leadership is brought to him—he would never scramble for it.

Mr. Law is perfectly easy in his style. Sitting in his place on the front bench he often extends his feet to the railing in front, giving something of the impression of a man sitting in front of the fire with his feet on the mantelpiece.

It should be borne in mind that things are much more easy in the House of Commons than in a similar body in the United States, members wearing their hats, for instance, with propriety. While sitting thus, Mr. Law will turn his head around to a member speaking behind and smile at some remark or reply to it in an undertone. To an American in the gallery the subject seems apropriate for an old print.

Urbane Under Criticism.

It is a matter for wonder that a man questioned and grumbled at from all sides should preserve such an unruffled exterior. The other day, when he had called Mr. Hogge to the seat behind him and was explaining privately some points raised by the well-known Scottish member, another member, who had the floor and was asking some questions, finally blurted out: "And there is another question I wish to address to the right honorable gentleman when he has finished his conversation." There was not a shade of irritation in Mr. Law's manner. He laughed heartily and ceased his talk with Mr. Hogge instantly.

Yesterday Mr. Law, in asking for another £400,000,000, made his real bow as leader under the new Government, and I watched him with lively interest. He certainly came off well, from my gallery point of view. His gifts of naturalness of manner, clearness of thought and statement, and grip of detail are just what the situation requires. He is good friends with eve ybody on both sides of the House. Even Mr. McKenna, whom he displaces in the Treasury, showed his good feeling. And one statement in Mr. McKenna's speech will arrest attention in America. In justifying the enormous expenditures under his own administration, he said:

"The demands upon us are enormous, but there is one severe restriction with which my right honorable friend will become only too well acquainted, the restriction that it is not easy to convert sterling wealth into dollar wealth. We have to pay in dollars for what we buy now, not only in America, but all over the world. In whatever country we buy the arbitrage of exchange is all brought into the dollar exchange, and we have to buy the whole mass of our imports for ourselves and for our allies with cash in dollars.

SEE A LEAGUE OF NEUTRALS.

Petrograd Papers Think Wilson Is Acting in Concert with Others.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27.—Switzerland's indorsement of President Wilson's initiative in soliciting the formulation of peace terms by the warring powers, and the news that other neutrals will follow suit, have decidedly strengthened the impression made here by the American proposal, and corrected whatever tendency there existed in certain quarters to regard Mr. Wilson's note as inspired by other motives than those set forth.

In well-informed quarters it is said there is no reason to believe that the added influence of other neutrals will in any way change the point of view expressed by the Foreign Office or alter the national conviction that the present time is inappropriate for the consideration of peace terms. But the tone of the press comment has become today considerably more inclined to view the possibility of intervention on its own merits. The Vremya, which bitterly reproached President Wilson in its earlier comment for what it termed illtimed interference, now says that, however President Wilson's efforts may be received, there can be no possible interpretation of the note as unfriendly to the Entente Allies or having been sent with other than the best of intentions.

The Bourse Gazette, which expresses the belief that the suggestion of President Wilson was not a casual act saying that Ambassador Gerard, who, as a result of his recent visit to the United States, is thoroughly familiar with the views of President Wilson, had taken conclusion with Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Minister, and probably discussed the peace situation with him.

Bernstorff to See Lansing.

Count von Bernstorff's arrival in Washington today was entirely unexpected. He had not planned to return until tomorrow, but because of the situation he deemed it advisable to be at the embassy immediately. Tonight the Ambassador had no specific instructions to call upon Secretary Lansing, but it is not improbable that he will visit the State Department within the next few days to seek information for his Government.

Just what the United States could do toward bridging the gulf in case the Allies hold to their opposition to a conference is the subject of serious discussion among officials, but as yet no concrete proposal has been advanced. It is said officially that it even has not yet been decided whether this country will send on to the Entente the Teutonic reply to the President's note, as embodying a new suggestion, or whether its mere publication here would be considered sufficient.

The extreme delicacy of the situation and the fear of a misstep on the part of each group of belligerents convince officials that it may be a long time before any really substantial result is obtained.

A London dispatch today following one from Petrograd yesterday, as well as intimations from both Paris and Rome, that the Allies could not discuss peace until they actually had the territories they considered essential for their future were taken to indicate that the Allies wished to wait for a substantial military victory and a reversal of the present military situation.

Secretary Lansing was with President Wilson for thirty minutes today, but said afterward that he had discussed matters of minor importance. It was stated that Mr. Lansing and the President would confer more frequently in the future than they had in the past in order to do away with the custom of transacting much of their business by letter.

SOCIALIST VIEW OF TERMS.

French Organization Urges the Entente to Insist on Reparation.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Congress of French Socialists today by an almost unanimous vote passed a resolution requesting the Entente allied Governments to reply to President Wilson's note concerning peace by saying that they are ready to tell him their conditions for peace, which must include just reparation for the wrongs done by the Central Empires.

The Socialists also declared that they were for such a peace as was defined by the International Socialist Congress in London in February, 1915.

It was decided by the Socialists of the Entente allied countries at the London conference that "no hope for peace can be entertained until German militarism is crushed." Resolutions were passed urging that Belgium be liberated and compensated, that the question of Poland be settled in accordance with the wishes of the Polish people, and that "from Alsace-Lorraine to the Balkans those populations that have been annexed by force shall receive the right freely to dispose of themselves."

SMALL JURY IS COMPLETED.

Visits Scene Where Broker's Wife Was Found Murdered.

OSSIPEE, N. H., Dec. 27.—The spot where the body of Mrs. Florence Arline Small was found on Sept. 29 in the ruins of her burned cottage on the shore of Lake Ossipee was pointed out today to the jury selected for the trial of the woman's husband, Frederick L. Small, who is charged with her murder. Beside the jury stood the prisoner sobbing most of the time, Deputy Sheriffs and Judge John Kivel, who is presiding at the court session.

County Solicitor Hill indicated where the doors had been and the position of a revolver found near the spot where the body lay. It is understood the defense will contend that in Small's absence a tramp entered the house, killed Mrs. Small, and set fire to the house.

WASHINGTON STILL HAS PEACE HOPES

Continued from Page 1.

belligerents, without advance disclosure as to what the basic terms should be, would not be acceptable to Great Britain. It was emphasized in official circles here that Germany, through failing to respond to the President's request for information as to terms of peace and a statement of the objects for which the Central Powers were fighting, placed it in the power of Great Britain to accuse Germany of bad faith in the whole peace movement which the German Government initiated.

One opinion expressed today was that in making her peace offer the German Government had been seeking merely to create a favorable public sentiment in the United States toward the German cause, and not with the expectation that the offer would lead to any definite results at this time. Germany, it was suggested, may have come to the conclusion that her initiation of the peace movement already had brought American public opinion over to her side and may have been influenced in this belief by the express desire of the President of the United States that means to prevent the prolongation of the war should be undertaken without delay.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—It was made clear at the German Embassy today that Germany stood ready to make known her peace terms on the first day of any conference that might be held, and officials expressed themselves as being greatly surprised at the view prevailing in some quarters here that the Berlin Government had failed to meet the President's suggestions by not setting down in the reply the terms upon which it was willing to make peace.

The German diplomats say President Wilson had no intention of drawing a public declaration concerning terms from the Central Powers. On the contrary, they think the President's suggestion "that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded," has been fully met by Germany in seeking an immediate conference with her enemies.

The German policy upon which the reply to President Wilson's communication is based was outlined as follows:

Germany feels that the conference suggested by it first should be composed of delegates from the belligerent countries, whose duty it would be to settle territorial terms. Once these terms are agreed upon, representatives of the neutrals should be called in to participate in consideration of the questions of guarantees for the future, in which neutrals are as vitally concerned as belligerents. These guarantees, in the German view, necessarily would have to do with the freedom of the seas, limited disarmament, formation of a world league of nations to enforce peace and the establishment of an international court of arbitration.

Germany is said to consider that neutral nations can have no interest of their own in terms such as those relating to territory.

While there were no official advices upon the subject, the view still prevailed in German quarters tonight that the note of the Central Powers might be followed by some highly confidential oral or written communication to President Wilson in which at least broad tentative terms might be stated.

In connection officials noted with interest Berlin press dispatches saying that Ambassador Gerard, who, as a result of his recent visit to the United States, is thoroughly familiar with the views of President Wilson, had taken conclusion with Alfred Zimmermann, the German Foreign Minister, and probably discussed the peace situation with him.

Bernstorff to See Lansing.

Count von Bernstorff's arrival in Washington today was entirely unexpected. He had not planned to return until tomorrow, but because of the situation he deemed it advisable to be at the embassy immediately. Tonight the Ambassador had no specific instructions to call upon Secretary Lansing, but it is not improbable that he will visit the State Department within the next few days to seek information for his Government.

Just what the United States could do toward bridging the gulf in case the Allies hold to their opposition to a conference is the subject of serious discussion among officials, but as yet no concrete proposal has been advanced. It is said officially that it even has not yet been decided whether this country will send on to the Entente the Teutonic reply to the President's note, as embodying a new suggestion, or whether its mere publication here would be considered sufficient.

The extreme delicacy of the situation and the fear of a misstep on the part of each group of belligerents convince officials that it may be a long time before any really substantial result is obtained.

A London dispatch today following one from Petrograd yesterday, as well as intimations from both Paris and Rome, that the Allies could not discuss peace until they actually had the territories they considered essential for their future were taken to indicate that the Allies wished to wait for a substantial military victory and a reversal of the present military situation.

Secretary Lansing was with President Wilson for thirty minutes today, but said afterward that he had discussed matters of minor importance. It was stated that Mr. Lansing and the President would confer more frequently in the future than they had in the past in order to do away with the custom of transacting much of their business by letter.

PARIS SEES TRICKERY IN GERMANY'S REPLY

Move in Her Game of Lure, Says Temps—Wilson Not Clear, Clemenceau Complains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Although the German reply to President Wilson's note concerning peace was published here only this afternoon, the Temps, appearing an hour later, published a leading article on the subject, which says: "The character of the note reveals how Wilhelmstrasse is embarrassed, for it throws not the slightest light on Germany's war objects nor on her ideas regarding European organization. President Wilson has drawn a blank. The Teuton reply to the President implies the contrary of the overtures in the American note. It declines diplomatically all mediation. It is evident that Germany desires peace, but German peace, which she wants to enforce on her adversaries by ruse in lieu of force.

"Bethmann Hollweg's conception of a league of nations is to have Germany at its head. He has given clearly to understand. Is it Mr. Wilson's object to make Germany admit her infamous deeds? It is evident she will not admit them, for if she defined her objects she would definitely close the door of the conference into which she is trying to lure the Allies in order to paralyze their will and tie them down by enervating pourparlers. In the face of this edifice of lies the Allies will fight to final victory."

Georges Clemenceau devotes the leading article in Le Homme Enchaine to President Wilson's note. He says:

"Mr. Wilson assures us his note has nothing in common with the German Chancellor's. We are quite ready to believe his word. It is, nevertheless, true that if Bethmann Hollweg had not displayed his trickery regarding peace proposals which remain undefined, Mr. Wilson, for lack of opportunity with which to hitch up his message, would have kept silence a while longer. Thus the connection which Mr. Wilson relates is established, despite himself, by the inevitable relation of cause and effect.

"He who wants to influence directly the opinion of men must speak out clearly. Mr. Wilson's lantern smokes too much. In England the same impression was produced at first, and it will be recognized that when a statesman intends to influence contemporaries it is a grievous misfortune if both friends and enemies can in good faith be mistaken as to his intention.

"I shall wait till Mr. Wilson lights his beacon to judge how the light is directed. I in no wise challenge the future virtues of Wilsonian diplomacy, only it were well that the best intentions in the world be not vitiated by mists hindering them from shining forth. Still further, notice that I intend to credit the President of the American Republic and, above all, the American people with good sense. To fall in line with Germany to finish off France and England would be suicide pure and simple—or, worse, it would be stretching docilely their necks to receive Berlin's halter. If Mr. Wilson has quite contrary ideas, the sooner he exposes them the better it will be for him and the success of his enterprise.

"To unmask their enemies as quickly as possible, it would suffice for the Entente to explain without delay to President Wilson that if we are at war with Germany it is because Emperor William and his hordes threw themselves upon us to assassinate us. So eminent a lawyer must know ours is a case of legitimate self-defence. We owe it to him as regards this to rely without fear of his just verdict."

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND

The first pipe-smoke to produce MILDNESS without sacrificing any of the natural RICHNESS of its tobaccos

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored tin

LONDON PAPER COUNTS OUR GAINS FROM WAR

The Chronicle Shows Constant Increase in Trade and Says We Did Well to Keep Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 28.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"It cannot be said that America has done badly to keep out of the war, in a commercial sense. We have collated the American exports to the four principal Allies—the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Russia—month by month since the war began, and compared them with the exports to the same countries for the six months preceding the war.

"Converting dollars into pounds sterling at $5 to the pound, here are the total values of the American exports to the four Allies for the last six months before the war and the four completed periods of six months each since the war began.

"In 1914 in the six months to June, £75,254,000; in the six months to December, £103,912,000.

"In 1915 in the six months to June, £201,461,000; in the six months to December, £224,801,000.

"In 1916 in the six months to June, £320,139,000.

"Since the last half of the year we have completed returns for three months of 1916—July, August, and September—and the total figure for these months alone is nearly £104,000,000. In September, 1916, the United States exported to the four Allies £70,000,000 worth of goods, or only £5,000,000 less than in the whole six months' period immediately preceding war.

"The American exports to Russia jumped in value from £44,000 in September, 1914, to £12,742,000 in September, 1916. In the case of the United Kingdom, the jump in the same time is from £8,000,000 to £60,000,000.

"France now is taking from the United States regularly every month considerably more than she imported from the same quarter in the half year, and in the case of Italy, the increases are just as striking. An analysis of the figures shows the increased exports are not accounted for, even chiefly by the shipments of munitions, but consist of the usual articles of commerce drawn from every part of the United States."

WORD FROM MUENSTERBERG

Boston Woman Quotes Alleged Message from Dead Professor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Miss Caroline T. Pillsbury, who says that she is psychic and an explorer in the field of spirit research, has made public a message ascribed to the late Professor Hugo Münsterberg. Miss Pillsbury says that she herself is not a medium. She is the editor of Boston Ideas, a weekly publication.

Miss Pillsbury says that the message was conveyed to her unexpectedly by a medium in whom she has complete confidence. The spirit is alleged to have said in part:

"When I was an inhabitant of the earth I did not then find any proofs that excarnate beings communicate with their earth friends. Although I have been in the spirit world but a brief time, I have received absolute proof that excarnate beings can and do communicate with their earth friends.

"However valuable the messages I may bring in future time, this one today is important. Spirit return is a truth. I am Hugo Münsterberg."

These words were spoken with simplicity and directness, and expressed a powerful individuality," Miss Pillsbury said.

CIRCUS MEN UNITE.

Outdoor Showmen of the World Organized at Hotel Astor Dinner.

The Outdoor Showmen of the World, consisting for the most part of circus makers, circus performers, circus lovers, with here and there celebrities in the animal and theatrical business, was organized last night at a dinner at the Hotel Astor. The aim of the new organization, as explained to the diners by Frederick J. Spellman, "tried and seasoned veteran" of the circus business as well as toastmaster, is to establish the outdoor show calling on a plane which will command more respect from those who have acquired the habit of speaking slightingly of the morals and standing of the performers and promoters.

"We are the last of the great callings that have not organized and demanded the respect from the world that should be ours," said Mr. Spellman in his best show manner, "and by the grace of heaven that will be corrected now."

There were five hundred guests at the dinner, and few of the notables who have helped to charm and enslave the animal and sawdust loving youth from coast to coast were absent. As an added attraction there was introduced Les Darcy, the Champion Middleweight of Australia, and letters were read from Billy Sunday's secretary, Buffalo Bill, Nellie Revelle, the oldest living woman press agent, and politicians, statesmen and performers who "were there in spirit," however, much they regretted being absent in the flesh.

Billy Sunday had been invited by Mr. Spellman as the "greatest showman God ever made," and his reply, as forwarded by his secretary and read by Mr. Spellman to a highly appreciative and demonstrative audience last night was characteristic:

"Those fellows could go some for God, if they would," Mr. Sunday had told his secretary, "and I would attend their dinner if I weren't kept in Boston by the Tabernacle meetings." When Mr. Spellman read this part of the letter there was a howl of enjoyment from the diners.

From the description of the speakers who were versed in circus lore and literature, last night was a "dry lot" occasion, with the sun shining brightly and a full attendance. There was a long entertainment, and Fire Commissioner Adamson, one of the speakers, helped to keep up the atmosphere by admitting that his early ambition, as a boy in Georgia, was to be the proprietor of a circus, and be able to frown on the clown and the ringmaster. A capricious Providence, he said, had sidetracked him from his goal, and his greatest consolation was that, in winning his present position, he was enabled to welcome to the city the outdoor show owners of America.

"And yet it seems needless to welcome to this city such men as Al and John Ringling, who take possession of the city when their circus arrives, and who already are known to all of the youth, young and old, of the community," he said, and again there were hearty and unmistakably sincere cheers.

The President of the Outdoor Showmen of the World, William H. Donaldson, received a gavel in honor of his long service in the show business. George H. Bell, License Commissioner, also spoke, and expressed the hope that the members of the new organization would select New York City for every one of their conventions. Mayor Mitchel had been invited, but sent Mr. Adamson to act as the city's representative in his stead.

Following the speaking there was a long entertainment, in which Carl Jorn, Mlle. Dazie, and McIntyre and Heath assisted. This morning at 11 o'clock the showmen will meet in the Hotel Astor and complete the details of the new organization.

CUTTERS FIND NO SIGN OF MISSING MARYLAND

Cruise for Hours Near Spot Where She Was Reported to be Sinking.

The steamship Maryland, which reported by wireless on Christmas night that she was sinking 380 miles southeast of Sandy Hook, was not found yesterday by the Coast Guard cutters which went in search of her, and it is feared that the vessel, with her crew of thirty-five men, has gone down. The cutters Acushnet and Gresham, which went at full speed on Tuesday to the position given in the S O S call, reported yesterday that no trace of the steamship had been found.

After the commanders of the cutters had learned that a new wireless apparatus on the Maryland had been put out of commission through the engine room and stoke hold being flooded, they cruised in those waters for several hours, hoping that the vessel might be drifting.

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A protection for your checks

IN the interests of safety your bank must exercise great care in the payment of checks.

There is comparatively little danger of checks being "raised" or altered when the following safety measures are taken;

(1)

Use checks of tinted paper, such as are furnished in the check books of the Columbia Trust Company.

(2)

Start writing amount as far to the left of the check as possible. Leave no large spaces between words, and draw a heavy line between last word written and printed word "Dollars" at the right end of line. The amount of the check in figures should also be written close to the dollar sign, and be compactly written.

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IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT
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IN HARLEM:
125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX:
149TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

CARRANZA AGAIN REJECTS TERMS

Continued from Page 1.

nically not part of the protocol, it was made public on Nov. 26, with the authorized synopsis of the protocol, and was officially delivered to General Carranza by Mr. Pani when he went to Queretaro with the text of the agreement.

Lane Statement an Obstacle.

Carranza apparently feels that the Lane statement is technically part of the agreement, and that his acquiescence in it would be construed as an admission that such pursuit of invading bandits would be legal under the protocol. He has always felt, and insisted, that he would be reluctant to enter into any agreement for the withdrawal of American troops. His preference is that the American forces should be withdrawn by the United States Government voluntarily, rather than by agreement, and this is offered as an explanation of his persistent refusal—now made twice within a month—to ratify the protocol.

The position of the United States Government has been from the beginning that the Pershing expedition was sent into Mexico pursuant to a protocol reached with the Carranza Government immediately after the Columbus raid occurred, and that therefore the American forces were not sent into Mexico in violation of Mexican sovereignty, but are legally there.

Rumor of Arredondo's Recall.

There was a

Watch for Smith's Island OYSTERS

EVERY Smith's Island Oyster is selected from the great natural beds in deep sea water off Smith's Island, Virginia, five miles off the coast.

This accounts for their true sea flavor and absolute purity.

You'll know them by the *Triangular* metal tag.

MACKENSEN PIERCES NEW RUMANIAN LINE

Drives Russians Back Over Wide Front in Wallachia and Seizes Rimnik-Sarat.

TAKES 9,000 MEN IN 5 DAYS

Attack Against the Matchin Bridgehead in Dobrudja Is Developing.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The five-day battle that has been in progress in Eastern Wallachia has resulted in the piercing of the Russian line at several points, Army Headquarters announced today. The Russians were defeated on a front of seventeen kilometers southwest of Rimnik-Sarat, and the important town of Rimnik-Sarat was occupied. The Russians have been forced to retreat to prepared positions further north.

A total of 7,600 prisoners and twenty-seven machine guns have been captured since Dec. 22 by the Ninth Army and more than 1,300 prisoners by the Danube army.

Progress is being made in the attack against the Matchin bridgehead, in the northwestern corner of the Dobrudja.

The official report issued this evening says:

In Great Wallachia Rimnik-Sarat has been captured.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

Front of Archduke Joseph—In addition to lively activity on the part of patrols, which frequently ended in encounters with the enemy resulting favorably to us, and temporary lively artillery fire along the heights on the east bank of the Golden Bystritza, there was little fighting activity. In the Oituz Valley there have been artillery duels.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The Ninth Army, in a five-day struggle, has pierced at several places strong Russian positions which consisted of several lines of barbed wire and which were tenaciously defended. Southwest of Rimnik-Sarat the Russians have been completely defeated on a front seventeen kilometers in width. Also, the Danube army has captured strongly fortified villages, and it has been able to force the enemy's front and forced him to retreat into positions prepared further north.

The fighting was violent and the success is due to energetic leadership and the fullest devotion of the troops. The losses to the Russian armies were very large. In addition he has left in the hands of the Ninth Army since Dec. 22 a total of 7,600 prisoners, 27 machine guns, and two mine throwers. The number of prisoners taken by the Danube army is more than 1,200.

In Dobrudja progress has been made with the attack against the Matchin bridgehead.

Airships and flying squadrons have been successfully active in the enemy's rear against important railroad and port establishments.

Petrograd Admits Defeat.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27, (via London.)—The following statement on military operations was issued today by the War Office:

Rumanian Front—Throughout the day the enemy made a number of fierce attacks along almost the whole of our front. In the region of the upper stream of the River Rimnik, north of Megura, he succeeded in pressing back slightly our cavalry detachments and infantry detachments of the Rumanians.

On the Rimnik highroad our detachments, after having repulsed a series of attacks, were obliged to abandon the first-line trenches, which were demolished by artillery fire.

Enemy attacks in the remaining sectors were beaten back with great loss to him, and in the village of Valea-Seltzei by our counterattack we captured several machine guns. The battle along the front continues.

In Dobrudja there were operations by small detachments.

Near the Bystritza River our artillery dispersed a company of enemy troops moving northeastward from the village of Kosmoteh.

In the wooded Carpathians on the Moldavian frontier, north of the Uzul River, our detachments dislodged the enemy from a field post and captured a machine gun. In the same region our riflemen, taking advantage of a fog, succeeded in capturing two trench mortars left by the enemy during Saturday's battle.

TURKS ACTIVE IN ARMENIA.

Lively Fighting Near Mush and Lake Van, on the Caucasian Front.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27.—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning the Caucasian front:

On Monday night the Turks, about one battalion strong, assumed the offensive in the region of Petrakoital, but were repulsed by our fire. By our counterattack the Turks were driven into their intrenchments.

In the region of Charafkhan, west of Mush, our detachments drove the Turks from their trenches and captured some prisoners.

In the vicinity of Lake Van our detachments, after having dislodged a Turkish patrol guard, developed an attack and occupied the village of Attman. Under our pressure the Turks, about a battalion strong, retired eastward.

GERMANY REASSURES SWISS

Says She Does Not Intend to Violate Republic's Neutrality.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to the Journal des Debats from Geneva says:

"The Swiss Federal Council has, according to information received from Berne, received most formal assurance from Germany guaranteeing once more Switzerland's neutrality. The assurances were given as the result of the fear recently prevailing that Germany was preparing to break through Switzerland into France and Italy.

British Attacks Near Doiran Fail.

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (By Wireless to Sayville).—Army Headquarters issued the following statement this evening concerning operations on the Macedonian front:

"Northeast of Doiran the latest attacks by the British have been repulsed."

'OPEN-BOAT MURDER' ASSAILED BY NOYES

No Foreseen Security for Passengers and Crews Following Submarine Attacks.

ADRIFT MANY MILES AT SEA

Survivors in One Instance Cast Away on African Coast—Captured by Arabs.

By ALFRED NOYES.

Copyright, 1916, by Alfred Noyes, in U. S. A.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

OPEN BOATS.

The attitude of the Central Powers toward open-boat murders is an entirely cynical one. Enough has already been said to show that in the very nature of things there can be no foreseen security for passengers and crews consigned to open boats many miles out of sight of land. This is the cynical method of imposing upon credulous landsmen adopted by the Central Powers:

"Note verbal. Vienna, 25, 9, '16. The Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to bring the following information, received from the Imperial and Royal Ministry of War and Naval Division, to the knowledge of the American Embassy: 'The steamer Windermere was sunk by mechanical devices by a detached crew from an Austro-Hungarian submarine after the steamer's crew had left the ship in well equipped life boats. Nothing further is known to the Imperial and Royal authorities about the crew's fate.

"'In view of the fact that at the critical time there was fine weather, with only a slight breeze and a moderate sea, any accident the boat might have met with would in the opinion of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of War and Naval Division have to be ascribed to an event not to be foreseen.'"

In other words, the Central Powers deliberately reason from incomplete premises. This in fact is the explanation throughout of the amazing German logic. You can prove anything you like if you are allowed to choose your own premises. It is the main danger of logic in a complicated modern world that hardly ever can you get a complete statement of factors in any political or philosophic problem. This is probably the reason for the success of the illogical British attitude toward all these matters. We can never accept any as whole truth because we know instinctively that the last word can never be said by mortal man on any subject of this kind; but we must assume that in the last result the dice are loaded on the side of the angels, in favor of righteousness, and that there is an eternal basis for the right. There is no way out of chaos which agnosticism has been preparing for our civilization but to return to at least this irreducible minimum of a creed; otherwise a deluge will indeed follow.

Germany has proved that customs and conventions are valueless without some fundamental sanction. The "unforeseen event" in the case of the Windermere came about thus: She was a steamer bound from Tyne Dock to Savona, in Italy, with a cargo of coal. When she left Gibraltar the weather, as the imperial and royal magnificoes asserted, was clear and fine. The wind was in the east, blowing lightly, with a smooth sea.

At 4:30 in the afternoon she was making about eight knots, when an unknown steamer was sighted on the western horizon, about six miles away, and the report of a gun was heard. Chief Officer John Fergusson saw through his glasses that there was a submarine about two miles distant, between himself and the steamer.

He called the master from the chartroom and he ordered that the helm be put hard aport. The U-boat then fired a shell which passed about twenty yards astarboard. The ship was stopped and all hands were ordered to the boats, but another shell was fired while they were actually engaged in this.

Fergusson and eleven men got into the No. 1 lifeboat, while the master and eleven men got into the other. By this time the submarine was close at hand, and one of her officers asked for the master, who stood up in the boat.

The officer asked various questions about the ship and eventually gave the master a course for Port Mahon. The master asked the distance and was told it was about forty miles. Now, every sailor knows, unless he be imperial and royal magnifico of the naval division of the Austrian Ministry of War, that nothing can be foreseen about the fate of open boats forty miles from land. The chief officer's boat made more headway than the master's, as his sail was larger, and three times she turned in order to keep company with him.

Arthur Brace, second engineer, gave the following account of the unforeseeable:

"The third time we stopped the master said to the mate: 'Keep more to the south.' After that we did not get into speaking distance, and we saw her light for the last time about 11 P. M. She was apparently following the same course as ourselves. We held on our course till we sighted Majorca about noon on the following day and ran past Lighthouse Point into the small bay at Las Salinas. We landed on the beach and were taken to an inn, where we had supper and slept."

The rest were telegrams from anxious relatives to owners and from owners to the Admiralty, those curiously pleading telegrams in which human emotion is expressed unconsciously by the pathetic implication that those in authority may somehow change bad news into good: "We do hope you will soon send us news of missing boat. Relatives anxious"; "We sincerely trust that—"

But the unforeseeable had happened. The missing boat was never found, though six feluccas were dispatched to search for her, and there was nothing left to telegraph but "Our deep regret." The sea keeps her secrets well.

The plea of unforeseeable is, of course, vitiated by the plain fact that hundreds of men have been forced to fight with every known danger of the sea in their open boats.

The most amazing tale of all is, perhaps, that of the Coquette. The crew were forced to abandon her in two open boats by a submarine, which first looted the ship and then sank her. She was a steamer of 4,000 tons, carrying salt. The master protested against being set adrift in boats which had been damaged and were leaking badly. There were seventeen men in the master's boat and fourteen in that of the chief officer. They lost touch with one another after the second night, and the master's boat drifted for six days and nights.

Finally it made land at Ras Hamanas, in North Africa. Two stokers were dispatched along the coast to look for help, and soon after they had gone the remaining fifteen shipwrecked men were attacked by Bedouin Arabs. The master said the Arabs appeared to have a queer chivalry of their own. They shot chiefly at the two biggest men, severely wounding himself and another. Three men, however, were killed and ten were taken as prisoners into the interior and held for ransom.

A flying column was dispatched in search of them, and eventually ten survivors reached England, but the chief officer's boat was never heard of again. It was an open boat, and its loss was due, no doubt, to events that could not be foreseen.

It is obvious, however, that if civilization is not to sink beneath the contempt of an ape some foresight will have to be exercised by those who are responsible for the maintenance of international law. It is also obvious that the success of the U-boat is almost entirely confined to its attacks upon unarmed merchant ships, and very frequently neutral ships. How many times have we heard of their success in real sea warfare? This is the heart of the whole matter, and it requires most urgent consideration.

Skirmishes on Italian Front.

ROME, Dec. 27.—"In the Adige Valley," says today's War Office statement, "our artillery kept the enemy's lines under a vigorous fire and disturbed his working parties. On the rest of the front the completion of our field works was interrupted at several points by skirmishes with the enemy's advanced posts."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In this column yesterday comment was made on one of the two great essentials of modern war—the question of munitions in their relation to the present situation of the belligerents. The other question is that of man power.

Many analyses of the losses of the nations involved have been made from time to time. Some of them have a fair measure of probability, others are too exaggerated to be of value. All of them are open to one objection. The basis from which one must start is unknown and must be assumed.

There are several points, however, on which we may be certain. The first is that France is one entire class behind the Germans. That is, France has called only her 1917 class to the colors, while Germany has called that class and the 1918 class as well. This gives good ground for believing that Germany is more in need of men than is France.

Other incidents tend to strengthen this belief. First, there is the attempted reconstruction of Poland. The world has interpreted this as an attempt to gather a Polish army for service under the German flag. Germany has practically admitted that this was to be part of the reconstruction scheme.

Again there are the Belgian deportations. Whatever reason Germany has presented to the world for this action the fact remains that the result will be to free from necessary labor at home many Germans who will then become available for service in the army.

Finally, we have the recent action which called into the German Government service for certain purposes many of the children, the mere boys. These were not to be sent to the front, but their labor will operate, as in the case of the Belgians, to release for military service many men who are now kept at home.

It is not the purpose of this article to go into the question of actual numbers. Rather it is the possible distribution of these numbers which is interesting at this time. Germany has her greatest numbers concentrated on the western front. Just how many are there, as compared with those on the eastern front, is not known, but at the latest report of the number of divisions of German troops who were known to be engaged in the west the approximate number is 3,500,000. This includes those in the first-line trenches and those in the local and general reserves but kept in the west. Against this number the British and French have at least 50 per cent. more.

Great Britain has 5,000,000 men under arms. They are in a great many places. They are serving in England, France, Saloniki, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Beloochistan, Persia. How many are in France and Belgium it is impossible to say. It is safe, however, to estimate their number at not less than 2,000,000.

How many France has is also a question, but she must have almost if not quite as many as the Germans. Moreover, the probabilities are that they are better troops than the Germans, inasmuch as Germany has been fighting on many fronts with the best forces she has had, and the loss of her best has been greater than in the case of the French or the English. At least we may assume that they are just as good, so that we can look at the western situation, in so far as men are concerned, as an operation where one army is facing another of equal morale but half again as numerous, and, as was shown yesterday, superior in artillery and munitions.

On the eastern front we find the situation generally in Germany's favor, not as far as mere numbers go, but in trained numbers. Russia far outnumbers in potential strength any of the other powers at war. But these numbers, aside from the fact that they cannot be properly munitioned, cannot, because of the difference in degree of civilization, be as well trained as can those of the other powers against which they are pitted.

Austria is, of all the nations, most nearly exhausted in man power, but she still retains a considerable number of men in the field, who, combined with those of Germany, Bulgaria, and Turkey, give the Teutonic allies in the east almost as many men as Russia can keep in the field.

But Russia labors under the disadvantage that the Germanic allies can concentrate against her and still have but relatively short distances to travel. Austria is close by on her flank, Germany on her front, and the other allies close by. She is separated from her western allies and can neither receive nor give much direct aid.

In the west this situation is reversed. Germany's allies are distant from the western front. The Allies, on the other hand, can combine and mass as they please in close touch with each other, and in the west will have to fight Germany alone. France has reached her maximum strength and has commenced to decline, just as Germany has.

England, on the other hand, according to the best authority available, has not yet reached hers, and will not until late in the Spring or early in the Summer. Because of the fact that Germany, the backbone of the Teutonic powers, is concentrated in the west, a defeat in the west will bring victory to the Allies. When the Spring opens Germany will be faced then with the most powerful aggregation of men and guns yet seen in the war. This Germany realizes.

AMERICAN REGISTRY AVERTED TORPEDOING

"Lucky for You," German Commander Told Steamship Captain in the English Channel.

HAVRE, Dec. 27.—Captain Plater of the American steamer Sacramento, who arrived here from Buenos Ayres with a cargo of wheat, reports that he was stopped in the English Channel by a German submarine. The commander of the submarine ordered him on board with his papers and after examining them said:

"You are carrying wheat, which we consider contraband of war, to France. It is lucky for you that your ship is American, otherwise we should have torpedoed you with great pleasure. You can proceed. Good luck to you."

The only steamer of the name of Sacramento listed in available maritime records is reported by the New York Maritime Register to have been transferred recently from American to British ownership. She was blacklisted by the British Admiralty in April, 1916, on charges of aiding German ships in the Pacific, but was removed from the blacklist last October.

PREDICTS NEW U-BOAT WAR.

Graves, Alleged Spy, Says Germany Will Be Ruthless After Jan. 2.

Germany will begin on Jan. 2 a new and ruthless submarine policy which will involve the United States, according to Armgaard Karl Graves, the alleged spy. Since his arrest last month on a charge of having intercepted letters smuggled from Germany to the wife of the German Ambassador. He has come into possession, he says, of new German secrets of great moment to the United States.

There will be fireworks after Jan. 2," said Graves. "After that date there will be a tremendous outburst of submarine activity on the part of Germany. The pledges given to this country will be forgotten."

Graves said that he was not ready to tell where he had obtained this news.

U-Boats Check Grape Shipments.

An American fruit importer who has just returned from Europe said yesterday that there were fully 3,000,000 kegs of the finest Malaga grapes spoiling on the piers at Almeria, Spain, because there were no steamships to bring them to New York. Formerly the Italian liners and the White Star liners called at Almeria westbound and filled their holds with kegs of grapes, but because the Germans have submarine bases along the Spanish coast and the Balearic Isles they have ceased this practice. The only vessels which call at Almeria now are the Spanish liners. There are few of these vessels and their cargo space is limited.

U-Boat Holds Up Greek Steamers.

MADRID, Spain, Tuesday, Dec. 26, (via Paris.)—Four Greek steamships—the Omitres, Aristides, Isaropina and Contandris—have arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, two of them bound for America with cargoes of wheat and corn, after having been stopped by a German submarine. They were permitted to enter Las Palmas on condition that they should discharge their cargoes at that port.

Two Neutral Vessels Sunk.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency reported today the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Sno, of 1,823 tons, and the Danish bark, Josan.

WOULD SUPPLANT GERMANY.

Company Formed in Chicago to Get French and Belgian Trade.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A company was organized here today to co-operate in a movement to have American-made goods replace in France and Belgium articles of German manufacture at the close of the European war. Representatives and officials of France and Belgium are said to be encouraging the movement. The plan contemplates the organization of branch companies in every large manufacturing centre in the United States.

Felix J. Streychmans, President of the Chicago Company, said his concern would act as a bureau of information for American manufacturers and would co-operate with various trade organizations.

SOMME ARTILLERY BUSY.

Airmen Are Also Busy Along the Western Front.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The official statement on the campaign issued by the War Office tonight says:

Marked artillery activity was displayed in several sectors south of the Somme. One of our bombardments caused two fires and an explosion in an enemy battery.

In the region of Beauvraines, south of the Avre, we exploded successfully several mines. At the conclusion of this operation our men raided the trenches, bringing back prisoners.

The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The day bulletin reads:

The night was calm except on the front between Vacheraville and Vaux, (Verdun sector,) where the artillery was very active.

Lieutenant Herteaux on Dec. 24 brought down his fourteenth airplane, between Chaulnes and Hyencourt-le-Grand, (south of the Somme.)

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The report from British Headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

On Tuesday night a party of our troops searched for some few hundred yards the enemy's front line trenches northwest of Lens, bombing his dugouts and doing considerable damage to his defenses. After completing their work our men returned without casualties.

Our positions on the right of our line north of the Somme and near Le Sars were heavily shelled by the enemy at intervals Tuesday night and Wednesday. Bombardments of the enemy defenses and trench mortar emplacements were carried out by us with good results south of Arras, in the neighborhood of Hulluch and west of Messines. Elsewhere there was the usual artillery activity.

On Tuesday much successful work was done by our airmen in co-operation with our artillery. In the course of a number of fights in the air a hostile machine was destroyed and five others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Three of our machines are missing.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office statement today reads:

In the Ypres salient and on the north bank of the Somme a violent artillery engagement began at noon, the weather being bright. In the evening it decreased when rain again began to fall.

In aerial engagements the enemy lost nine airplanes.

GERMAN ATTACK AT KOVEL.

Petrograd Says Offensive Was Arrested by Artillery Fire.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 27.—The War Office issued the following statement concerning operations on the western front:

In the vicinity of the Beresina River, northeast of Vishneff, our scouts while making a reconnaissance succeeded in penetrating into the enemy trenches and killed a number of Germans.

In the direction of Kovel about two or three companies of the enemy assumed the offensive near Little Porak, but were repulsed by our artillery with great loss.

The enemy conducted an artillery fire upon our positions in the region of Dube, Penaiki, Tohepeli, and Zvishen (near Brody). He took the offensive in the neighborhood of Dube and Penaiki, but was unsuccessful at both places and was arrested by our fire.

BERLIN, Dec. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's Army Headquarters' statement regarding operations on the Russian front says:

Front of Prince Leopold: In the Graberka sector, northwest of Ourocze, Austro-Hungarian detachments brought thirty-two prisoners and two machine guns in from a successful enterprise.

GERMANY SAVING SHOES.

New Rule Limits Sales—Cast-Off Clothing Also Utilized.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the latest German newspapers contain the Federal Council's regulations regarding shoes and clothing for 1917. They prescribe that only two pairs of so-called "shoes de luxe" will be sold on the turning in of cast-off but still wearable shoes.

The utilization of cast-off clothing is to be intrusted to communities which have a monopoly for the purchase of these articles. The exchange of old for new articles will be allowed only through tickets.

GERMANS BUILDING NEW DEFENSE LINES

Continued from Page 1.

able to exact for this one-time town of 6,000 inhabitants, already heavily mortgaged with blood.

Christmas Rush at the Front.

The Christmas rush is on at the front. I am again reminded of it on passing a grenadier staggering toward the trenches under the burden of a Christmas tree. You began to sense the Christmas rush and spirit at Cologne and thence increasingly to the furthest front. Every Germanybound train is overdue, overloaded with happy Christmas permissionaires, close to 100,000 weary Somme fighters drawing the lucky lot to spend the holidays at home. There are plenty of reserves on hand to take their places in the line.

In the railway stations of Lille, Douai, and Cambrai great Christmas trees have been set up, lovingly trimmed, and with candles ready to be lighted on Christmas Eve. Six months ago, even two months, a bright light Christmas Eve would not have been possible on these railroad premises, such was the danger from the French and English airmen. Today, however, the Germans have regained the ascendency of the air to such a degree that it is rarely possible for allied fliers to get over and very far behind the German lines, and Christmas, therefore, need not be a dark festival.

At the army corps and division headquarters, too, the Christmas trees are planted, and every company in rest quarters has its large tree, every trench and dugout at the front its miniature tree.

The crowded traffic on the highways to the ultimate front has a new note of peaceful picturesqueness. Ammunition columns interlarded with Christmas tree columns, long wagon loads of evergreens, reserves marching out loaded down with their Christmas gifts from home, squadrons of steel-helmeted guardsmen bringing out the Christmas mail from the field post offices, cheerful despite the fact that the one Christmas present which the whole world wants, peace, has failed to arrive. The third war Christmas will be spent in an iron frame of mind on the Somme. All soldiers hope it will be the last they will celebrate in the field.

British Close to Village.

The British are less than two miles from Bapaume at the nearest point, but they have been unable to gain an inch since Nov. 14—a "blood red day of honor blazoned in the war annals of the Prussian guard."

I was told in the field how the choicest troops of the British army, the veteran colonials, were hurled as a climax of the great Somme offensive against the flower of the German army, the young guard before Bapaume, in a last desperate effort to break the German front and reach one of their goals of the five months' offensive. On the sixth consecutive charge of unprecedented ferocity, even for the Somme fighting, the Australians finally broke through the thin German line and swept on over the Butte de Warlencourt. With victory almost in the grasp of the assailants, the young guard rallied, one company heroically sacrificing itself but plugging the break in the front with its dead bodies while the guard reserves came up and turned the tide. The Australian wedge of the British offensive was smashed and rolled back. The Butte de Warlencourt, on which hung the fate of Bapaume, was recovered. This, the Germans say, was one of the most dramatic incidents of the war and no less important because, according to the German leaders, it was chiefly the final defeat of the Australian divisions that broke the heart of the British offensive.

There was still much of the ghastly about the scene of this last death struggle as I walked out from Bapaume to the first German line. To reach the Butte de Warlencourt it was necessary to go all the way across the desultorily fireswept open country, the sprinkling British shrapnel searching blindly for the German rearward lines of communication, the smaller calibre English cannon making sudden surprise onslaughts against favorite points in the hollow behind the Butte where German reserves were suspected of lying. The British heavy calibre mortars and howitzers were chiefly worrying the front trenches, but bad observation conditions and a high wind that made airplaning impossible prevented effective artillery fighting.

There was no cover available on the route, for all the approach trenches had been drummed to muddy chaos, now frozen solid, by the terrible British preparatory cannonading. The blood-soaked Butte de Warlencourt looks absurdly insignificant to have played a historic rôle and to have been the final curtain of the first battle of the Somme. It is not even a hill—just a long-drawn out and very slight rolling rise, but quite sufficient in this otherwise flat terrain to enable its possessors to overlook and dominate the English lines.

The Famous Butte de Warlencourt.

Behind the Butte de Warlencourt a gentle hollow, known to the Germans here as Die Mulde, extends for a mile and a half to Bapaume. The Valenciennes national highway, running arrowstraight from Cambrai to Bapaume, and thence onward, bisects the Butte, and just to the left of the road is its one impressive feature, conspicuous for miles around—a chalk cliff, perhaps forty feet high, a strange protuberance on the otherwise barren Butte. The crest of the Butte, including the chalk cliff, which was described in an army order found on the body of a British officer as "fortified like Gibraltar," with the further remark that it must be taken at any cost, is again in German hands. The German lines run along the crest of the ridge, and the British are just over, or from 50 to 200 yards away, on the off slope. Their positions are in the valley, the trenches at this distance having an air of scratch improvisation about them. The German first line already had some barbed wire planted before it, while the British had as yet been unable to put their entanglements out.

A few hundred yards behind the first German line runs a slender streamlet lined with shell—shredded willows—the headquarters of the Ancre, and further back are some brick ruins which the Australians succeeded in reaching before their final repulse.

Off to the right the village of Warlencourt is the only other souvenir of civilization in the still hideous battle panorama of the Ancre. As far as the eye and fieldglass can see the face of the earth is shockingly scarred with the smallpox of drumfire, one shell hole near the other, these craters frequently coalescing so that the German soldiers have difficulty in threading their path through the earthly labyrinth kicked up by a million giant moles. This stretch of the Somme front probably represents the limit of ravagement inflicted on the long suffering earth by human agency, the chief of staff of an army group estimating that the British had lavished 5,000,000 shells in fourteen days on the front of one German corps alone.

A bitter wind now blows over these fields of death. "The region ahead of us as far as Pozières and Thiepval is one vast graveyard, where the dead mostly still lie without decent burial, lost in the mud and now frozen in," said my informant. "During the hottest phase of the battle only too often the living were forced to lie among the dead. The mud during the last serious phase of the Somme battle was indescribable and many thousands of wounded must have perished by drowning in the mud."

He also spoke of the devastation of the ground itself. "Nothing will grow here for years to come," he said. "The French peasants who return after the war to till the once fertile soil will have a hopeless task. The shells have torn and tossed up the barren clay from below, burying the fertile top soil. But in addition the French peasant who attempts to plow here where death has plowed will do so at the risk of his life. The ground is full of unexploded shells which are likely to go off when the plow strikes them. And the peasant who hopes to sow and reap here will be constantly turning up the remains of the dead and will gather a harvest chiefly of shell fragments. This unfortunate land, harrowed by the British offensive, will not be green again for a decade to come."

Story of the Last Attack.

Simple as an epitaph is the story told me by the participants of the last act in the Somme struggle. The Butte de Warlencourt was held by a guard division—the same which I had seen reviewed by the Kaiser on the Somme in August and now sent in to save Bapaume and give the quietus to the British offensive. "We haven't lost a foot of ground since we have been here," its leader remarked proudly.

Against the Prussian Guard three British divisions were flung—the First Australian, Second Australian, and Fourth Australian, while the Fiftieth English Division was also opposite the guard, but did not attack. The Fourth Canadian Division supported the Australians on the right.

After seventy-two hours of maddening drumfire that literally obliterated the German lines and clapped a lid of fire and steel on the hollow between the Butte de Warlencourt and Bapaume through which no reserves or food or ammunition carriers could squeeze, the first storm of the Australians broke at 8 o'clock in the morning. The mud was more than knee deep.

The first wave of Australians shuffling slowly up the slippery mud straight toward the Butte was mown down to a man by the few German machine guns that had survived the wreck of drumfire. Wave after wave followed and was mown down until the first attack had bled to death. A second, fiercer, more powerful storm followed at 11 A. M. This time the Australian waves followed faster and thicker than the few machine guns could mow them down but the mud saved the heavily outnumbered Prussian Guard. The Australians, wading almost to the waist, could not get at the guard lying in the shell holes that had once been trenches.

Unable to advance, unwilling to retreat, the Australians knelt in their tracks, heorically without so much as a bush for cover and cold-bloodedly fired at the Germans who crawled out of their shell holes to meet them. Then, said the participitants, was witnessed such a spectacle as was never seen during the war, the Imperial Guard and the Australians kneeling in the deep mud barely thirty feet apart unable to come to grips and firing at one another, the strangest fighting ever seen on the Somme or anywhere else.

A third Australian attack, equally hopeless, followed at 4 P. M., a fourth at 6, and the last at 1 o'clock in the morning. And in this last drive the Australians conquered the mud and broke the German line in the centre on a front of four hundred yards. To the right and left the thin line of the Prussian Guard reeled back. The left wing, losing the chalk cliff, rallied from the shock, regained the Butte and cliff and held firmly thereafter. But the centre was gone, all officers and non-commissioned officers hurling hand grenades to the last gasp, dead or wounded.

With nothing to stop them this side of Bapaume the Australians advanced on the line Eaucourt-Le Barque through the four hundred yard gap.

Then the iron discipline of the Guard saved the most critical situation of the Somme battle. The right and left wings of the Guard were sent back at the points of the gap, machine guns were turned about face and fired into the backs of the Australians, victoriously advancing on Le Barque and Bapaume. The Australians, finding themselves attacked from the rear and suffering previous losses, stopped their triumphal march, the Guard reserves, which were hurried up, effectually barring any chance of their further progress.

The last and fiercest main battle day on the Ancre ended with Australians holding a narrow based salient into the front of the Guard from which they were thrown out again two days later. The status quo was thus restored, Bapaume was saved and the first battle of the Somme was definitely ended.

FAVORS CONSCRIPTION ONLY AS LAST RESORT

Premier Borden Says It Is Not Being Planned Now but Won't Promise for Future.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 27.—In a letter sent today to organized labor, Premier Borden said that "the proposal for national service is not connected with conscription, but rather the idea was to make an appeal for voluntary national service which would render unnecessary any resort to conscription." He declined to give assurance that under no circumstances would conscription be carried out in Canada, asserting:

"If conscription should prove the only effective method to preserve the existence of the State, I should consider it necessary and should not hesitate to act accordingly."

As to conscripting wealth, he declared the "Government has already acted on this principle. Any further proposals in that regard must be submitted to Parliament."

R. B. Bennett, Director of National Service, has announced that it is obligatory upon every man in Canada to fill in and return a card giving his age and social status and answering other questions.

The Executive Committee of the Canadian trades and labor congress has decided that, in view of assurances that "no penalty or coercion will be applied," members of all unions be recommended to fill in and return the cards.

FRANCE'S ADVERSE BALANCE

Imports for Year Likely to Exceed Exports by $3,000,000,000.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Official statistics now available place the value of imports in November at 2,111,000,000 francs, and exports at 727,000,000 francs.

The Temps calls attention to the fact that imports for the first ten months of the year amounted to 17,957,000,000 and exports to 5,015,000,000 francs, so that France will have a balance of trade against her for the year of upward of 15,000,000,000 francs, (about $3,000,000,000 at normal exchange.)

The official statistics of exports for the first eleven months of 1916 show gains over 1915 of 616,000,000 francs, almost wholly in manufactured articles, while the imports of food were 115,000,000 francs less for that period.

RETURNS BELGIAN WORKMEN

Germany Said to Have Acted on King Alfonso's Pleas.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—King Alfonso of Spain has persuaded the German Government to repatriate a large number of Belgian workmen who were deported into Germany, according to a Madrid dispatch to the Radio Agency.

The dispatch says that the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin has telegraphed his home Government to this effect and has been instructed to continue his efforts so as to obtain the liberation of the greatest number of Belgians possible.

Greece Is Demobilizing Army.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Foreign Office has received advices that the Greek Government is carrying out its promise to demobilize the Greek Army. The work is proceeding satisfactorily, the advices indicate.

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Suits	$17.50 to $50
Overcoats	$17.50 to $60
Dress Coats and Trousers.	$30 to $60
Tuxedo Coats and Trousers.	$27 to $55

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SCIENTISTS FORECAST AFTER-WAR DANGERS

See in Unrestricted Influx of Weakened Aliens Peril to Our National Ideals.

PLEA FOR METRIC SYSTEM

International Measure Declared to be One Great Requisite of Our Foreign Trade.

Problems which the United States must face after the war and reforms needed to meet the new conditions were discussed in detail yesterday at many of the conferences held by the sections of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is holding its sixty-ninth convocation in this city.

Professor Robert DeC. Ward of Harvard advocated restriction of immigration after the war, asserting that otherwise millions of stricken and enfeebled men would come here. Another reform, advocated by Dr. George Frederick Kunz and others, was the adoption of the metric system as an aid in commercial relations. In this connection the American Metric Association was formed to advocate the change. Dr. Kunz was elected President, William Jay Schieffelin Secretary, and Arthur Williams Treasurer.

The relation of educational reforms and the movement for "daylight saving" to the conditions following the war were taken up at other gatherings, and Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan announced that a national convention to discuss and forward the latter reform would be held in this city on Jan. 30 and 31.

Perhaps 1,000 of the members of the association and affiliated societies engaged in these debates at a dozen of the fifty meetings held at Columbia University, the Museum of Natural History, and at hotels. Others devoted their time to subjects with much more terrifying titles to the lay mind. The enlistment was increased yesterday to about 5,000. All the views exchanged and the conclusions reached would make a library of many volumes.

Professor Ward, who spoke at the meeting of the American Genetic Association, said it was in the highest degree un-American for the United States to permit an influx of alien immigrants, which would make the process of assimilation and amalgamation of the country's foreign population more difficult.

"By allowing and encouraging to come here, after the war, the discontented millions of Europe and Asia," he said, "are we likely to hasten, or delay, the coming of political and religious and social reforms in Armenia, Syria, Hungary, Poland, and Turkey? As I see it, and my conviction is perfectly clear on this point, our duty as Americans, interested in the worldwide progress of education, of religious liberty, of democratic institutions, is to help the discontented millions of Europe and of Asia to stay in their own countries, and to work out there, for themselves, what our forefathers worked out here for us. That would be the greatest contribution we could make to the preservation of American ideals.

"Is immigration likely to be greater after the war? That is a question of the greatest moment to us now.

"Steamship agents are shrewd business men. It is not unlikely that some of the European Governments will take steps to discourage, to check, perhaps even for a time to prohibit, emigration, but unless staying at home is made economically attractive the people will escape whatever the obstacles in their way may be.

"No one who cares about the future of the American race fails to view with concern the probable effects of the war upon the physical, mental, and moral condition of our immigrants. The introduction of pestilential war diseases, such as cholera, typhus, typhoid fever, and the like is not greatly to be feared, although some of our medical men are already viewing the problem with much concern.

"That there will be a very decided increase in tuberculosis among the European populations now at war cannot be doubted. The more subtle and much less easily detected diseases, which are always rampant in great armies in wartime, and the mental breakdowns, of which there are many cases among the soldiers at the front, present another aspect of the health problem which is far more serious.

"Great numbers of soldiers, although not actually afflicted with any specific disease, will eventually come to the United States, maimed, crippled, wounded, enfeebled by illness or exposure or mentally unstable. The fittest mentally and physically, those who in the past have had the initiative and the courage to emigrate, will be dead at the prime of life, or will be needed at home to carry on the work of rebuilding and reorganization.

"These are the men whom Europe will do its utmost to keep at home. The least fit are most likely to emigrate. Many of those who, because of mental or physical disability, will find themselves least able to earn a living abroad, will be the very ones most likely to be 'assisted' by relatives and friends in this country to come to America. Against the emigration of such persons the European Governments will not set up any barriers. There are good grounds, therefore, for expecting, with reasonable certainty, that our immigration in the next few decades after the war will be of a lower physical and mental standard than it has been in the past."

Professor Ward said he was satisfied that the policy of the United States in admitting freely practically all who have wished to come and of encouraging them in every way to come, instead of helping the introduction of political, social, economic, and educational reforms abroad, had delayed the progress of these movements. Had the millions of Europeans who came to this country remained at home, he said, they would have insisted upon the introduction of the reforms in their own countries which have been delayed decade after decade because the discontent of Europe found a safety valve by flying to America.

Dr. Kunz was the principal speaker who advocated the adoption of the metric system before the Social and Economic Section at the School of Mines, Columbia, and his views were supported by other scientists.

"For the effective development of our foreign trade," said Dr. Kunz, "for the utilization of the great and unique opportunities in this direction that the world war has given and will give us, it is most urgent that all foreign catalogues and publications issued by our manufacturers should have all dimensions expressed in metric as well as in English weights and measures. This can be done by placing the metric equivalents in parentheses. No better object lesson of the superiority of the metric system could be desired than that which would be afforded in this way, as its uniformity and simplicity would thus be brought directly home to every one who consulted the figures.

"One notable result of the great demand for war material in this country from the European nations has been the enforced introduction of metric measurements in a large number of the factories devoted to such manufacture. This not only refers to guns, rifles, shells, &c., but also to locomotives, rails, parts of bridges, many tools, and pieces of machinery, &c.

"The increased demand for our goods from South America and the movement among our manufacturers to take advantage of the check of European exports to South America in order to introduce our productions there more widely and more consistently works in the same direction. For our manufacturers are slowly learning the important lesson that if we wish to increase our trade in foreign lands we must endeavor to conform to the standards and usages current therein. When the war is over great opportunities will present themselves, but we must prepare now with a universal language of weights and measures."

England and the United States, said Dr. Kunz, were slow to realize the waste of time and the chances of error involved in translating the terms of a logical and consistent standard of weights and measures into those which only owe their use to a blind maintenance of tradition. Speaking of the purposes of the organization formed, he said:

"Our first step should be to bring the commercial organizations of this country to a realization of the fact that our present system of standards is injurious to our foreign trade and is wasteful of vast amounts of our most precious commodity—time. This accomplished we should proceed to urge legislation along such lines that will bring the needed reform of those who wish it, with the least amount of annoyance to those who for their own reasons oppose it.

"I believe it entirely feasible to arrange legislation either by optional use of the two systems of weights and measures for a certain term of years, or by the temporary exemption of certain types of machinery manufacture, so that the change can be made with a minimum amount of loss or trouble. I feel that such work is a patriotic duty of all of us. I believe that we have right now an unusual opportunity for making the metric system the American as well as the international language of commerce."

William C. Wells, Chief Statistician of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., said:

"If there is one thing in the future that can be predicted as a truth with more certainty than another it is the changing position of the United States in respect to its foreign commerce. This change, while it will be accelerated by the war, is in no way a result thereof. It is due entirely to our own development, consequently creating a changed international commercial status for the United States.

"Our changing foreign trade demands a change in our customary measures. So long as we cling to our inches, yards, pounds and gallons, we carry a weight, a useless weight, that of itself is sufficient to hold us back from that first place as an exporter of highly specialized manufactures which is ours by right of skill, enterprise, and resources."

Dr. Kunz and Marcus M. Marks headed the discussion on daylight saving, pointing out the success of the movement in European countries during the war and the need for the United States to adopt such a measure to keep pace with the times, following the war.

"The daylight-saving movement," said Mr. Marks, "has a threefold purpose—saving in lighting bills, more time for recreation, and improved eyesight and general health betterment. The plan is very simple, namely, on May 1 in each year to turn all the clocks in the United States forward one hour in order that, during the Summer months, we may spend one hour longer each day in the sunshine and sleep one hour longer in the dark. On Oct. 1, when the days are shorter, the plan is to turn the clocks back to normal time. Reports which we have received from Germany, Austria, and England have been entirely favorable, and it is almost certain that these countries will make this plan a permanent one during the Summer months.

"I feel sure that you will agree with me that the movement is one of the greatest steps ever advocated in this country for industrial efficiency and industrial preparedness, and that you will add your support in making daylight saving a reality throughout the United States on May 1, 1917."

Dr. Kunz discussed in detail the economic value of the change, showing the savings effected in European countries which have adopted the plan.

Another address which interested the scientists was by Commissioner of Charities Burdette G. Lewis on the "Problem of Caring for Delinquents." Mr. Lewis devoted much of his time to the parole system and the indeterminate sentence, strongly advocating the latter. He made public for the first time figures showing the good results obtained under the indeterminate sentence law, which became effective in the reformatory, penitentiary, and workhouse on Dec. 28, 1915.

The total commitments to Nov. 29, 1916, for the year were: Reformatory, 382; penitentiary, (men,) 1,763; penitentiary, (women,) 88; workhouse, 700. On Jan. 1, 1916, there were 450 men in the reformatory, making the grand total of persons serving under indeterminate sentences in institutions of the Department of Correction during the year 3,335.

Mr. Lewis gave a table to show the number of persons put on parole and those who had violated parole. There were 1,150 thus released from the three institutions, and only 159 violations. The percentage of violations of parole is as follows: Reformatory, 17.89; penitentiary, 7.14; workhouse, 19.88, and the average 14.8.

"This indeed is a commendable showing when we consider all the facts," said Mr. Lewis, "although I wish to state that one year is hardly sufficient time within which to test the effect of a law of this kind. We must expect a larger percentage. But if the percentage of violations were 50 per cent., still the indeterminate sentence would be superior.

"What we need in this country is the development of special institutions where different classes may be segregated instead of the present cosmopolitan institution. Here is a great field for the development of the different kinds of self-government in the future. Special types of government and special types of treatment could then be provided which would make it possible to return a larger number of delinquents to society as self-supporting members, and to put an end to the constant stream of releases of those who are in no way capable of controlling themselves and of finding their way in society as it is organized today."

At the council meeting yesterday these members were elected life members because of their continued interest in the association: Professor F. W. Clarke of the United States Geological Survey, Professor W. J. Beal, formerly of Michigan Agricultural College; Professor A. H. Tuttle, University of Virginia, and Cyrus F. Paine.

PERIL IN WAR PROSPERITY.

Alexander Hamilton Institute Speakers Sound Warning.

Warnings against the pitfalls of war prosperity were sounded last night at the dinner of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, in the Biltmore Hotel, which closed the first day's session of the Institute's sixth annual convention. The institute disseminates business information for executives.

One of the speakers was W. W. Swanson, Professor of Economics in the University of Saskatchewan, Canada.

"I am just going to draw your attention to one or two significant facts in connection with the position of the belligerents after the war," he said. "Here is England putting forth tremendous energy, having used up by the first of August of this year $15,000,000,000. She has since floated a loan of $2,000,000,000, amounting in all to $17,000,000,000; she has advanced to her allies from the first of April to the first of August $1,000,000,000, besides financing her colonies, and one would have imagined in this country that old England was close to the point of bankruptcy. Don't mistake the facts in the case, gentlemen!

"After the war, England will be in a stronger position than she has ever been, relatively, to the rest of the world. I believe it. And I firmly believe this: That the United States will be compelled to meet competition from Germany, from England, and from France, such as the Republic has never known before."

Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance and President of the Institute, who presided, said that the country "had got to come down into the valley upon the plain and do business again like plain people," and in his warning he included an expression of regret that "the amateurs" had been returned to political power. Then he said:

"I hope you will forgive me for beginning this after-dinner performance with a lecture, but I will not have any other chance to tell you what was the wickedest thing, the worst thing, the most evil thing done to the United States in the last twelve months. The meanest thing, the thing that has hurt us most, and will hurt us most, was the sending of gold over to the United States. It has made the dollar in your pocket a year ago now only 50 cents, so they robbed you of half a dollar when they sent the gold to this country, and if we had had professionals in office in this country that ogid would have been impounded. If we had had a bank like the Bank of England, or the Bank of France, or the Bank of Germany, or the Bank of Russia, it never would have gotten into circulation, and would never have given us all these dreadful problems about the high cost of living, and the 'ease' with which we are miserable."

Enthusiasm and a large attendance marked the opening of the convention of the institute at the Biltmore. After a reunion at the home office in Astor Place the convention was formally opened at the hotel by Dr. Johnson. Herbert F. De Bower of Chicago in his address said that "more than 50,000 live wire business men" had profited directly in the last year through the institute. Mr. De Bower then announced that the institute had declared a bonus of 5 per cent. of the yearly salaries for all employes who had been in their positions six months or more.

Frank A. Vanderlip paid a tribute to Dr. Johnson, whose "inspiration" and "sound instruction," he said, had been in large measure responsible for his own success.

A bronze tablet commemorating the men "on the firing line for the institute" was then presented to the Directors, following which the prizes for suggestions were delivered, one prize going to a member who suggested that a tablet be erected to mark the spot where Alexander Hamilton fell in his duel with Aaron Burr.

HUNTS FOR MISSING LINK.

Mme. Selenka, on New Search, to be Guest of Scientists Here.

Members of the section on anthropology and psychology of the American Association for the Advancement of Science who find relaxation in the discussion of the Processus Frontosphenoidalis of the Zygoma and many similar topics expect to entertain Mme. Lenora Selenka, widow of Emil Selenka of Munich, before they settle all their disputes. Mme. Selenka is out on a worldwide search for information about the Pithecanthropus, popularly called the "missing link."

Mme. Selenka dropped off here on her way to Orotava, Teneriffe, where she will establish a station to study the psychology of the ape. Her plan involves among other features, putting apes in a cage or space of ground surrounded by screens and wire fences. For one thing she wants to determine when apes and monkeys begin to reason. There are various methods such as hiding a banana where the ape can get a whiff of it and watching how he acts, to determine whether or not he registers interest and concern.

But her real object is to get at the mystery of the Pithe—that is, the missing link. She financed one expedition to Trinil, Java, and her efforts won the approbation of the Academy of Sciences of Munich. This expedition led to various observations on her part. A number of felons were lent to her by the Java Government to dig up skeletons, and she came to the conclusion that murderers made the best diggers and thieves the next best. Just why that was so is another question which the section may determine.

Mme. Selenka is wealthy, and a woman of high scientific attainments. She is stopping at the Majestic Hotel.

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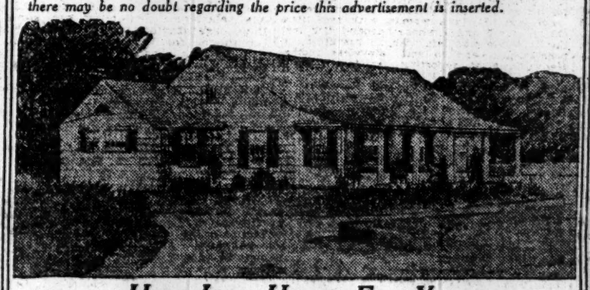
A figure was dropped in the unit column in the price in this advertisement published in The Rotogravure Section of The Times Sunday, Dec. 24, 1916. That there may be no doubt regarding the price this advertisement is inserted.



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Can You Help Us To Find any of the persons named below, or their heirs?

Name.	Year Insured.	Residence When Insured.
Chris Baker	1858	Jeffersonville, Ind.
Rev. John A. Ball	1872	Harpersfield, N. Y.
Leon L. Barron	1889	So. Montrose, Pa.
Joseph Berend	1891	Wausau, Wis.
William T. Brown	1891	Seattle, Wash.
William F. Butman	1877	Huron, N. Y.
Henry N. Carter	1894	Westfield, Mass.
Augustine T. Connolly	1898	Mt. Iron, Minn.
George R. Cook	1869	Harrodsville, N. Y.
Gilbert S. Coombs	1874	Franklin, Mass.
Richard C. Daniel	1891	St. Louis, Mo.
Joseph A. Dougherty	1889	San Francisco
John C. Dyer	1890	Kansas City, Mo.
Roger C. Eastman	1893	Concord, N. H
Charles B. Ebbert, Jr.	1898	Quincy, Ill.
Chas. A. B. Everitt	1873	Duluth, Minn.
William S. Foster	1877	Wilton, N. H.
James C. Frazer	1908	Okla. City, Okla.
Robert Gallagher	1868	San Francisco
Franklin Gibbs	1859	W Springfield, Mass.
Frederick H. Gillis	1888	Clinton, Mass.
Alexander Grant	1888	Salem, Ore.
Henry Griffin	1864	Centralia, Ill.
George Guy	1895	Cohasset, Mass.
William C. Hall	1894	Sycamore, Cal.
Henry Homeyer	1898	San Francisco
Margaret A. Janney	1886	Keokuk, Iowa
Joseph Johnson	1873	Askew, Ark.
Vahan H. Kalenderian	1912	Hanover, N. H.
Leo Klinz	1894	Indianapolis, Ind.
Fred G. Koenig	1902	Marine City, Mich.
Lewis B. Layton	1908	Canisteo, N. Y.
John A. MacDonald	1857	Boston, Mass.
Samuel T. McDowell	1889	Louisville, N. Y.
John McMullen	1863	Albany, N. Y.

Name.	Year Insured.	Residence When Insured.
Hector Maskinnon	1872	Guelph, Canada.
Cathrin Maher	1887	Albany, N. Y.
Sarah I. Mann	1895	Albany, N. Y.
Paul Mauzy	1909	Connellsville, Pa.
Ruppert Meller	1896	Sacramento, Cal.
Joseph Metzler	1868	Kansas City, Mo.
James M. Meyer	1908	New York, N. Y.
William F. Miller	1867	Bloomington, Ill.
Jacob E. Moeller	1870	Milwaukee, Wis.
Spencer LaN. Neave	1874	Toronto, Canada.
James O'Connor	1869	Kansas City, Mo.
George S. Perkins	1901	Nazareth, Pa.
John C. Dyer	1898	Glens Falls, N. Y.
Frederick E. Peterson	1876	Chicago, Ill.
Fred T. Raymond	1891	San Francisco.
Julius F. Rochau	1904	Davenport, Iowa.
William S. Rooney	1899	Falls River, Wash.
Henry H. Roth	1912	Des Moines, Iowa.
Samuel Sabol	1900	Cleveland, Ohio.
[illegible] Schmidt	1879	Brooklyn, N. Y.
William Scott	1874	San Francisco.
Charles B. Simmons	1899	New York, N. Y.
Charles E. Smith	1899	Joplin, Mo.
James H. Smith	1878	Murphysboro, Ill.
Eugene Tasker	1890	Hannibalville, N.Y.
George Turner	1876	Utica, N. Y.
Jeohum Uldall	1893	So. St. Paul, Minn.
William Vaughan, Jr.	1886	Philadelphia.
John Wadsworth	1896	New Sharon, Me.
George Walter	1876	Kansas City, Mo.
Frank E. Wedge	1909	Torrington, Conn.
Isaac B. Williams	1865	Chicago, Ill.
Richard Williams	1886	Elmira, N. Y.
Charles A. Wood	1880	New York, N. Y.

Connecticut Insurance Commissioner says:

"Since this Company was last examined, a remarkable record has been made in the finding and paying of beneficiaries who had made no claim and whose location was unknown. October 1, 1911, the Company had on its books 3,585 such cases. By systematic and persistent search, there were, up to January 1, 1915, 3,447 of these cases cleared up, and an amount of $265,225.41* paid to people who had not known that they had any claim on the Company."

*$275,799.62 to date.

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United States District Court
Middle District of Tennessee
Nashville Division

Mercantile Trust Company
vs. 1106. Equity
Tennessee Central Railroad

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, on November 15th, 1916, Equity Journal A, page 268 et seq., I, as Special Master, appointed for such purpose by said decree, will sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the property of the Tennessee Central Railroad Company hereinafter described, in bar of and free from all its rights and equity of redemption, and upon the following terms, to wit:—ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($1,350,000.00) in cash, which will be the minimum bid, and the balance of said purchase price, if any, may be paid in bonds or interest coupons secured by the mortgage in suit, as provided in the decree of sale, or by two payments evidenced by notes, due in six and twelve months after the date of sale, and lien retained to secure their payment.

No bid will be accepted by a party offering to bid for the property who has not previously deposited with the Special Master Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) in cash or a certified check on a Bank in Nashville, Tennessee, St. Louis, Missouri, or New York, New York.

Said sale will be made at the South Door of the County Court House of Davidson County, Tennessee, in Nashville, Tennessee, at twelve o'clock noon on

Thursday, February 15th, 1917.

The property that I will offer for sale is described in the bill of complaint in this cause and the decree of sale, and is as follows, to wit:

All and singular the main line of railroad of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, extending from the City of Harriman in the County of Roane and State of Tennessee westwardly through said county and through the counties of Cumberland, Putnam, Smith, Wilson, Davidson, Cheatham and Montgomery, in said State of Tennessee, and into the County of Christian, in the State of Kentucky, to the City of Hopkinsville, in said State of Kentucky; also a branch line of railway in said County of Smith and State of Tennessee, extending from the main line to the Cumberland River, opposite the town of Carthage, in said County of Smith; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Putnam, in the State of Tennessee, extending from the town of Monterey, in said county, northwardly into the counties of Overton and Pentress, in the State of Tennessee; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Cumberland, known as Millstone Spur; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Cumberland formerly known as the Cumberland Plateau Railroad; also a branch line of railroad in said County of Montgomery and State of Tennessee known as the Red River Furnace Branch Railroad, embracing in all the lines of railroad, including the usual and necessary sidings, about 341.36 miles;

Also all lands, tenements, hereditaments, ways and rights o[illegible]wned, held or possessed by the said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and also the easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining; also all other branch lines of railroad owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, and also all extensions thereof and all sidings, switches, spurs, tracks, bridges, depots, fences, stations, station yards, section houses, tanks, warehouses, freight houses, engine houses, car and machine shops, and all other buildings, fixtures and improvements of whatever kind and description owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in said States of Kentucky and Tennessee; also all locomotives, tenders, stationary engines, cars, trucks, pushcars, handcars, and all other rolling stock and equipment, and all tools and implements, machinery, material and supplies owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, with their appurtenances; also all other property, real, personal and mixed, and all rights, privileges and franchises owned, held or possessed by said Tennessee Central Railroad Company, or in which it has any interest, to the extent of its interest; also all reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, rents, issues and profits of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in and to all property owned, held or possessed by it or in which it has any interest, to the extent of its interest; and also the interest of said Tennessee Central Railroad Company in any contracts or leases held by it; also all rights, franchises, easements and privileges accruing to the company under and by virtue of its leases from the Nashville Terminal Company running for the period of ninety-nine (99) years from the first day of May, 1902, and the first day of April, 1911.

Dec. 14, 1916 E. L. DOAK, Special Master.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended September 30th, 1916, was 340,904—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

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59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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SMOKER IN THE AQUARIUM.

Rules Are Relaxed for American Zoologists and Naturalists.

The sea cow, the crocodile, the alligators, and the hundreds of other fish and sea monsters in the Aquarium stayed up later than usual last night, and on them were trained the eyes of persons who knew all about them. Section F of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, made up of the American Society of Zoologists and the American Society of Naturalists, was holding its smoker, for which one of the rigid rules of the Aquarium had to be relaxed.

But the sea cow did not mind the smoke, nor did the white grunt, which likewise stood the test, as did the other swimming things which own such names as Eupomacentrus Leucosticus, and others even longer.

On the Reception Committee were Dr. C. H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium Professors C. I. Bristol, Bashford Dean, Thomas H. Morgan, Edmund B. Wilson, Drs. Alfred G. Mayer, Dr. C. B. Davenport, and Cleveland H. Dodge.

YOUTH BOASTS OF THEFTS.

Ortner Says He Has Robbed More Than 300 Houses in Brooklyn.

When Charles Ortner, 18 years old, was before Magistrate Walsh, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with robbing the home of Samuel Holder of 1,223 Bushwick Avenue, on Christmas morning, he boasted to detectives that he had committed more than 300 burglaries in the last two years. Nevertheless he pleaded not guilty, and was held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. While the police do not believe that Ortner has committed as many crimes as he says, they do believe that he has been one of the most successful burglars who have operated in Brooklyn in many years.

A memorandum book found in Ortner's pocket contained the names and addresses of eleven persons whose houses he had entered since Oct. 23. The police have checked up the names on this list, and find that it is accurate, and they have recovered some of the property taken by Ortner in these robberies.

Ortner told the police that he was the teacher in crime of Raymond Beck, known as the "Angel Faced Boy," who was sentenced to serve ten years in Sing Sing on Dec. 1, 1916, by County Judge Roy.

Funds Received.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in order to correct errors in a paragraph of acknowledgements printed recently, acknowledges the following contributions for benevolent works:

From William H. Pitman, for the Brace Fund for Infantile Paralysis Victims, $2; from William H. Pitman, for the National Allied Relief Fund, $5; from Mrs. N. W. Penfield, for the American and Syrian Fund, $3.

100 NEEDIEST CASES STIMULATE CHARITY

Public, Through Them, Has Received an Insight Into Year-Round Conditions.

RECEIPTS ARE $52,660.23

Unrelieved Destitution Still Is Great, as Supplementary Lists Reveal.

The total contributed for the Hundred Neediest Cases in New York, the list of which was originally published in THE TIMES of Dec. 10, and for supplementary cases of almost equal urgency on the lists of the four principal charitable organizations of the city, has now reached $52,660.23. Yesterday's receipts, however, showed a considerable falling off. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor received $31, the Charity Organization Society $317, the State Charities Aid Association $35, and THE NEW YORK TIMES $90.50. The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has received since noon on Saturday, the last time its receipts were summarized, $688.50, besides the money received from THE NEW YORK TIMES. The total receipts of each organization to date, excluding money still on hand and undistributed by THE TIMES, are: Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $16,800.65; the Charity Organization Society, $15,614.22; the State Charities Aid Association, $11,409.72, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $5,258.09.

"THE TIMES appeal has had an extremely valuable effect," said Jonathan A. Rawson, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, "in dramatizing for the public the constant conditions of poverty which are likely to pass unnoticed. The miseries of Belgium or Armenia, or the infantile paralysis epidemic of last Summer, catch the imagination and contributions flow freely. But the ever-present situation of families fighting a losing fight against sickness and poverty in obscure tenements does not stand out so strikingly, and it takes something like THE TIMES presentation of this list of cases—cases showing the depth of misery that exists, even in this time of exceptional prosperity—to remind the more fortunate public of its existence."

Of the five additional cases of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities published in THE TIMES last week, the fourth has been entirely relieved; two of the others have been almost entirely neglected. On the first case $80 was asked and $32 has been received; on the second, $75 was asked and $35 has been received; on the third, $75 was asked and only $2 has been received, and for the fifth, only $3 has come in of the $100 that was needed.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has had the same experience. None of its nineteen additional cases have been entirely covered, but by apportionment, with the consent of the givers, of funds sent in for other cases that have been covered it has been found possible to make up most of the sum required. Only $946.37 is still needed to enable the association to provide for all the rest of these nineteen families—an average of only $50 a case.

And many of these cases are in desperate need. It was only lack of space that kept them from being published in the original list of the Hundred Neediest. The receipt of $50 each would mean the difference between utter collapse and a fresh start to most of them.

In the case of one family, that of Mrs. L., this $50 would mean that the mother would no longer have to lock her children out of her home for them to roam around in the streets while she is doing her work as an office cleaner.

In the case of another family, that of Mrs. E., it would mean that this grandmother of 75 would be relieved of the burden which she is now bearing in her endeavor to keep a home for her four grandchildren.

In the case of the N. family, it would mean that Mrs. N. could keep her home for her five children.

The State Charities Aid Association discovered that at least a fourth of this year's contributors in response to THE TIMES appeal came from outside New York State. Of the 477 contributors to the association this year, 115 were anonymous, and gave no address. Of those who allowed at least their whereabouts to be known, 208 came from New York City, 53 from New York State, and 101 from other States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the Hundred Neediest Cases:

T. L. D.	.50*	Anon., for Case C.	10
E. M.	$5.00	†Mrs. Carlos M. de	
E. C. J.	5	Heredia	50
O. R.	20		

*Payable to Charities Organization Society.
†Payable to the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

That reading of the misfortunes and struggles of the destitute has other effects besides that of stimulating contributions is indicated by an anonymous letter, which was sent to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, to be forwarded to Foster, the boy in Case 13, who was struggling to support a family, and who was the first case to be relieved. The letter praised the boy and encouraged him.

OTHERS IN NEED OF HELP.

The Charity Organization Society has succeeded in meeting the immediate needs not only of the thirty-one cases which it had published in THE TIMES list of the hundred neediest, but also the nineteen of an almost equal degree of destitution, which were submitted for the same list, but were crowded out. These cases were later listed by letter in THE TIMES. That only the most extreme cases have been covered, however, is illustrated by the following list of other cases on the society's lists, which are in urgent need of large sums to keep families from being distitute which want to be, and under favorable circumstances may be, entirely self-supporting. A list of the neediest of these cases is published below.

A-1—Jack, a little newsboy of 14, is trying his best to be the man of the family for his widowed mother and five small sisters and brothers. His pennies have been the only income in this family of seven since tuberculosis killed Mr. M. $250 will be needed to make them comfortable and enable Jack to learn a trade.

A-2—G. is a musical little boy who has decided there will be more opportunities for making money in plumbing than in music. He is only 15, but is the mainstay and hope of his entire family, composed of his widowed mother and three small sisters. To teach him this trade, which will mean self-support in the future, and to give them necessities $240 is needed.

A-3.—This family consists of a widow and three small, lively boys under 9. Mrs. G. has serious heart disease, which prevents any hard work. There is not a penny of income in the family except the little she can earn at sewing when she is strong enough. To keep this family together $300 is needed.

A-4—Mrs. S., whose husband has been taken to an insane asylum, has six children under 6 years of age. Tony and Nick, the two oldest boys, are working hard to help their mother in the problem of support, but their small wages can in no way provide the family with necessities. It will take $250.

A-5—Mrs. A. is a widow suffering from both tuberculosis and cancer. She has four little children, and not a penny on which to clothe and feed them. Mrs. A. has worked beyond her strength, and can no longer fight against her illness. They will need $250.

A-6—Mrs. B. is a small, lame woman doubled up with rheumatism who is struggling as janitress and by sewing to support her three fatherless children. It is impossible for her to earn enough to feed and clothe them. The children are far too young to help. $240 is needed.

A-7—There are seven in the C. family, and three years ago Mr. C. died of tuberculosis, leaving them in the care of their delicate mother with not a penny on which to support them. The children themselves are predisposed to the same disease. To take care of this family $360 is needed.

A-8—After an illness of four days pneumonia killed Mr. D., leaving his wife without a penny and with four little children to provide for. Mrs. D. is half crippled with varicose veins, and, try as she will, she finds it impossible to support her family and care for the baby, who is delicate. $250 is needed.

A-9—Mrs. E. is a woman with two little children of 5 and 4 whose husband died last Spring. She was left with no resources, in poor health, and in cold, stoveless rooms. Her efforts at suporting her family have broken down her health. To keep these little children and their mother supplied with necessities $200 is needed.

A-10—Deserted by her husband, Mrs. F., a Spanish woman 29 years old, is trying by doing embroidery to support her two little boys. She is alone in a strange city with no one to help her, and unable to earn enough for the needs of John and Paul. This family will need $200.

A-11—Mr. G., a subway worker, died a short time ago, leaving five small children. Illness had eaten up all their savings, so Mrs. G. has made a brave effort by working to support her large family. But she needs help, and will need it until the children grow older. $200 will keep them comfortable.

A-12—To keep three little E.'s in a comfortable home with Aunt Mary, who is a mother to them in every way, will take $200. Aunt Mary can provide affection and intelligent care, but not food and clothing, for three hungry, growing children. She must have help.

NAMED TO ORGANIZE COMBINATION RELIEF

Committee Appointed by Representatives of Twelve Philanthropic Associations.

TO WORK WITH RED CROSS

Plan to Have Wilson Call National Conference of Leaders to Work Out Details of Warburg Plan.

A committee on organization in the plan to bring all war relief work under one general governing body and to launch a national campaign for $100,000,000 for distribution among the needy in Europe was appointed by representatives of twelve philanthropic associations at a meeting in the Biltmore Hotel yesterday.

Felix M. Warburg, who at a recent dinner in commemoration of the success in federating Jewish charities announced himself in favor of such a plan, had a representative present, and his suggestions were among those discussed. Mr. Warburg recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury be asked to serve as the Honorary Treasurer of the Federated War Relief Committee, and that banks throughout the country be selected as depositories for the fund. There were present at the meeting, however, persons who are in favor of having President Wilson call a national conference of leaders in charitable and war relief work in order to have them work out the details, and this plan will receive the serious consideration of the committee on organization.

John M. Glenn, Director of the Russell Sage Foundation, was one of those appointed to the committee. Others were Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Miss Fannie Hastings, Secretary of the Serbian Relief Committee; C. V. Vickrey, Executive Secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, and Dr. Frederick Lynch of the Fund for Starving Children.

It being essential that the Red Cross Society be included in any comprehensive scheme such as is contemplated for federating war relief activities, one of the first actions of the committee on organization will be to enter into negotiations with that body. Cleveland H. Dodge is one of the active workers in the Red Cross organization, and will be one of those invited to express his views on the proposed federated campaign. The Director of Civilian Relief of the Red Cross, Mr. Bicknell, already is on record as being in sympathy with the movement.

It was evident from the character of the organizations represented at yesterday's meeting that the movement to federate war relief is being fostered by powerful agencies and will be brought to a successful conclusion if the many interests can be brought into harmonious relations. Following are some of the organizations: American Relief Committee for Widows and Orphans of the War in Germany, John D. Crimmins, Treasurer; B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, Frank A. Vanderlip, Treasurer; The Fund for Starving Children, Frederick Lynch, Treasurer; The American Huguenot Committee, Edmond E. Robert, Treasurer; Commission for Relief in Belgium, Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer; East Prussian Relief Fund, Hubert Cillis, Treasurer; Joint Distributing Committee, consisting of, American Jewish Relief Committee, Central Relief Committee, and People's Relief Committee, Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer; Serbian Relief Committee of America, Murray H. Corgeshall, Treasurer; Union Nationale des Eglises Reformees Evangeliques de France, Emergency Relief Fund, Alfred P. Kimball, Treasurer; Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Frank A. Vanderlip, Treasurer, and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Dr. A. G. Lawson, Chairman of the Federal Council's War Relief Committee, presided.

It was also evident from statements obtained from the men who were at the meeting that there was being felt an increasing need for obtaining funds for meeting the need in Europe, and that the campaign, if undertaken jointly, would be a tremendous one. Mr. Vickrey, the Executive Secretary of the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, yesterday received from the Department of State at Washington a communication, based on reports received from Ambassador Elkus announcing that 50,000 Armenians were starving near Aleppo.

FOR OPEN SUBWAY WINDOWS

Health Commissioner Asks This as Health Safeguard.

In a letter to General Manager Hedley of the Interborough Company, Health Commissioner Emerson asked yesterday that the windows of the subway trains be kept open to improve the sanitary condition of the cars, to add to the comfort of passengers, and to decrease the dangers of disease. Dr. Emerson referred to the "extraordinary crowding" in the cars and expressed the belief that the company was operating the subway to its capacity. In part Dr. Emerson wrote:

"Since we cannot stop the overcrowding, we can at least dilute the air surcharged with infectious bacteria. The traveling public is well clothed to bear with real advantage the freest circulation of air at the temperature of the subway, and one need anticipate no danger to health from the more generous interchange between the air within and without the cars through widely opened windows."

Dr. Emerson thought it might be necessary to close the windows when trains emerged from the subway, and suggested that this could be done by trainmen. He said his request was a continuation of the open-window campaign conducted two weeks ago.

Figures Party Tie in Next House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A tie vote in the next House as between Democrats and Republicans, with five independent members holding the balance of power, is figured by South Trimble, Clerk of the House. Should Representative Scully, Democrat, of New Jersey, win his contest, the House will stand according to Mr. Trimble: Democrats, 215; Republicans, 215; Independents, 5.

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Mostly full lined, some half lined, some quarter lined. Colors of Plain Black, Blue Serge, Plain Oxford Grey, Plain Brown, Blue and Black striped, Brown striped checks, and plaids and fancy mixtures. The season's latest materials. Unfinished worsted, Cassimere worsted. Strictly all wool and tailored our own way; not made for a sale, but our own regular stock.

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$16.50 All Former $25 Values
The Chesterfield models, full satin lined.
The Belted Back models, quarter satin lined.
The Pinch Back model, quarter satin lined.
The Semi-Fitted model, Velvet Collar, quarter satin lined.
The Double-Breasted model, Velvet Collar, quarter satin lined.
The Plain Blue or Black, Oxford Grey, Kersey Cloth, Velvet Collar, serge lined.
Fabrics of Heavy Winter Weight. Plain Black, Oxford Greys, Brown, Green, Blue, Plaid effects. Fancy mixtures. Mostly Velvet collars; other plain collars.

Men's Winter Ulsters, $16.50
All Former $25 Values
Oxford Grey only. Made of real heavy Irish Frieze, 50 inches long, with large collar. Will keep you warm in the worst snowy weather.
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Two charming harp solos by Lapitino.
Sparkling orchestral "Pinafore" medleys.

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3 Majestic Sacred Selections	6 Brilliant Band Numbers
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NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION TO ATTACK PROSELYTING TODAY

COLLEGE ATHLETIC BODY MEETS TODAY

Executive Committee Outlines the Proceedings for N. C. A. A. Sessions.

PROSELYTING CHIEF TOPIC

Preparatory School Headmasters Will Discuss Practice from Various Angles.

The Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met at the Hotel Astor last night and outlined the proceedings for today's annual convention of the organization, at which nearly 200 universities, colleges, and schools will be represented. The convention will be opened at 10 o'clock this morning with an address by Dean Le Baron R. Briggs of Harvard.

For several years the organization has worked for the betterment of college athletics, and has had a wide influence in bringing about reforms of evils which have seriously endangered amateur sport. The evil which this year's convention will attack is proselyting, and this topic will be discussed by the headmasters of Exeter, Andover, Mercersburg, The University School of Cleveland, and several others. The practice of offering inducements to promising preparatory school athletes to go to colleges has long been a problem which college authorities have been unable to check, and in many instances the evil has reached alarming proportions. It is expected that the papers on this subject will bring out many significant facts relative to the practice in all its forms, including promises of scholarships, membership in fraternities, and positions which will guarantee the student's expenses during his college course.

To Discuss Army Athletics.

Major Palmer E. Pierce, who was the first President of the organization when it was instrumental in saving football several years ago, will speak on athletics in the United States Army. Other addresses which will be delivered today are "The Making and Remaking of the Fighting Man," by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania, and "The Value of Football," by Professor R. G. Gettell of Amherst.

Interesting reports are expected from the standing committees on football, baseball, track athletics, basket ball, and other sports. The indications last night were that the convention today would probably be more largely attended than any previous meeting of the association.

Among the delegates here for the convention are: Professor R. N. Corwin and Professor Hollon of Yale; Professor Joseph E. Raycroft and Dean Howard McClenahan, Princeton; Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, Professor Roger I. Lee, and Fred W. Moore, Harvard; Professor Charles E. Bolser, Professor Raymond G. Gettell, Amherst; J. Howard McCulloch, Carnegie Tech; Professor T. R. Van Horn, Case School; Professor E. Huntington, Colgate; Professor Thomas A. Storey, Joseph Deering, A. B. McKenzie, and Walter Williamson, College of the City of New York.

Professor H. H. Beck, Franklin and Marshall; Vernon D. Blank, Grinnell; Professor F. H. Wood, Hamilton; Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford; Professor S. W. Beyer, Iowa State; Dr. Ronald T. Abercrombie, Professor Winter L. Wilson, President Henry S. Drinker, and Vice President N. M. Emery, Lehigh; Professor Curry S. Hicks and Dean Edward M. Lewis, Massachusetts Agricultural College; C. E. Allott, Mount Union; Professor Alexander Haring and Dr. Frank H. Cann, New York University; Professor H. E. Satterfield, North Carolina A. and M.; Director Lewis Omer, Dr. A. R. Kendall, Professor Edward L. Schaub, and Thomas Robinson, Northwestern; Professor Charles W. Savage, Oberlin; Professor L. W. St. John, Professor F. R. Castleman, Professor J. W. Wilce, and Dr. J. H. Nichols, Ohio State; Professor M. B. Banks, Ohio University; Professor F. W. Dixon, Ohio Wesleyan; Professor A. D. Browne, Oregon State; R. H. Smith, Pennsylvania State.

Stagg to Attend.

Director Oliver F. Cutts, Purdue; Dean Louis Bevier and Professor Maurice A. Blake, Rutgers; Director J. A. Davis, Professor F. J. Pond, Professor W. R. Halliday, Stevens; Professor Samuel C. Palmer, Dr. John A. Miller, J. Tenny Mason, Swarthmore; Professor William C. Lowe, Syracuse; Professor Richard C. Smith, Austin R. Fletcher, and Dean Frank G. Wren, Tufts; Lieut. Col. E. R. Stuart, United States Military Academy; Professor A. A. Stagg and Professor Dudley B. Reed, Chicago; Dr. Harry L. Williams, Minnesota; Professor Chester L. Brewer, Missouri; Professor E. J. Stewart, Nebraska; Professor Arthur W. Goodspeed, Pennsylvania; Director C. S. Miller and Professor S. B. Linhart; Pittsburgh; Professor Edwain Fauver and Matthew D. Lawless, Rochester; Professor T. E. Jones, Wisconsin; Professor Frank W. Nicolson and Dr. Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan; Dr. E. von den Steinen, Western Reserve; Professor W. W. Campbell, Westminster; Director G. E. Pyle and Professor E. N. Zenn, West Virginia; Professor Harry D. Wild and Professor Carroll L. Maxey, Williams; Director L. C. Boles, Worcester; Professor Clyde W. Emmons, Iowa Athletic Conference; Dr. A. D. Browne, Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference; Professor Howard G. Parmalee, Rocky Mountain Athletic Conference; Director W. T. Cochran and Commandant Milton F. Davis, New York Military Academy.

Other institutions which are non-members are represented at the convention as follows: A. and M. College of Texas, Director W. L. Driver; Baltimore City College, M. J. Thompson and Dr. Wilbur N. Smith; Colorado Agricultural College, President Howard C. Parmelee; New Hampshire, Professor W. H. Cowell; Maine, A. W. Stephens; University of Washington, Paul J. Kruse; Missouri Valley Conference, Professor S. W. Beyer.

PHYSICAL TUTORS TO MEET.

Directors in College to Convene at Columbia Tomorrow.

College athletic heads and gymnasium directors of sixty universities will convene in an all-day session tomorrow at Columbia University for the twentieth annual meeting of the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges. According to the prescribed order of business, drawn up at last year's meeting, the general theme of all addresses and discussions will aim toward a greater acceptance of the fundamentals of gymnasium training and toward more standardization and co-operation.

Dr. Charles U. P. Young of Cornell, the President, will give the opening address at 10 o'clock on "The Need of Standards and of Co-operation in Our Work," and his talk will be followed by a discussion on the general subject adopted last year, "The Fundamental Purposes of Physical Education in American Colleges; Means of Attaining Them, and Standards by Which Progress May Be Measured."

Dr. Paul C. Phillips of Amherst will deliver an address on the phase of attaining the purposes and the third talk of the morning session will be by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton on "The Fundamental Purposes Involved in Physical Efficiency Tests."

In the afternoon Dr. George L. Meylan of Columbia will give in outline his system of measuring physical proficiency. Dr. Thomas A. Storey of C. C. N. Y., the State Inspector of Physical Work in Public Schools, will speak on "The New Program of Physical Training in the Public Schools of New York," and the final address will be by Dr. W. Anderson of Yale on "The New Health Board at Yale—Changes in Original Plant and System—Flat Feet." Business matters will be settled at the evening meeting, together with the acceptance of the committee reports.

ASKS COMPULSORY TRAINING

Resolution Introduced at Athletic Research Society Meeting.

A resolution to be sent to Washington advocating a compulsory course in physical training in all the public schools in this country was introduced yesterday at the tenth annual meeting of the Athletic Research Society, held in the Hotel Astor. The motion was made by Dr. D. A. Sargent of Cambridge, Mass., and was favorably received, but because one of the members of Dr. Sargent's committee was absent no definite action was taken. It is probable that a special meeting will be called shortly for final action. The indications yesterday were that the resolution would be adopted.

The meeting was attended by members from as far away as Wisconsin. Sessions were held in both morning and afternoon, at each of which prominent men spoke. Major Halstead Dorey, U. S. A., took the place of General Leonard S. Wood, commander of the Department of the East, who was on the program to discuss military training and the need of athletic exercise, but was unable to attend. Major Dorey gave as his personal opinion that the athlete who makes a specialty of one particular form of exercise is not as acceptable for military service as the all-round performer or the ordinary trade man. Conservativeness, he stated, was the best practice in athletic competitions. Major Dorey and others particularly stressed the necessity of athletic training as an essential to army life.

WESTERN STARS STAY HERE.

Pole Vaulter for New York A. C. and High Jumper for Irish-A. A. C.

Two great Western athletes who, within the last year, have made their home in New York, yesterday cast their lots with the two big rival athletic organizations of the city. The New York A. C. obtained the services of J. Bernard Frisbie, formerly a crack pole vaulter of the University of California, and the Irish-American A. C. secured O. K. Parry, formerly of Salt Lake City, who has a high-jump record of 6 feet 3 inches.

Paul Pilgrim landed Frisbie for the New York A. C., and the latter will become eligible to represent the Mercury Foot Club immediately. Parry can wear the emblem of the I.-A. A. C. within the next fortnight, in time to compete in the games of the I.-A. A. C. on Jan. 13.

Frisbie came here with the University of California team which competed in the intercollegiate championships at the Harvard Stadium, but did not meet with the success expected of him. He did not return with the team when it made the journey back to the Golden Gate, but went into business here. He is a high jumper in addition to being a crack pole vaulter with a record of 12 feet 9 inches but has never met with a marked degree of success at the jumping game. There will be nothing for Frisbie to do in an athletic way until the Spring, except to keep in condition.

Parry is a champion high jumper of the Rocky Mountain Association. He came here just too late to get into the national championships at Newark. The big Westerner is considered a likely point winner for the I.-A. A. C., and is only one of a number of new men who will be sprung by the I.-A. A. C. next Summer in an effort to regain the athletic prestige lost this year to the New York A. C.

FEW ENTRIES FOR GAMES.

New York A. C. the Only Club Well Represented in Junior Title Meet.

Probably the lightest entry that has ever been received for a junior national indoor track and field championship meet has been recorded for the games which will be held at Buffalo on New Year's night, under the auspices of the Sixty-fifth Regiment A. A. Although no official announcement was made yesterday from A. A. U. headquarters, it is understood that several of the championship events have just filled, some receiving as few as three entries. Clubs of New York cannot afford to send big teams to Buffalo, the expense being so heavy, and no junior meet can be successful in the East unless heavily supported by this locality. This is the first time the games have been held outside this city.

The New York A. C. will send on the only big team from this district, having named ten men. Probably only two athletes will represent the Irish-American A. C. and these will have a large part of their expenses paid by the A. A. U., for they were victors in the tryouts last week. One of these, Sam Krohman, who won the standing high jump under the colors of the Clark House A. A., was won away from that organization by the Winged Fist scouts, and early this week signed a membership blank of the Irish-American A. C. This boy is probably the most promising standing high jumper developed in this section in some time and it is considered likely that he will win at Buffalo.

In the New York A. C. team, which will leave Sunday morning for the Bison city, will be D. Crockett, 70-yard high hurdles; J. Whalen, 600-yard run; Bernie Wefers, Jr., 60-yard sprint, standing broad jump and standing high jump; James Moore, 16-pound shot put; Johnny Bell, two-mile run; Charles A. Ten Eyck, 1,000-yard run; W. Angus, 600-yard run; W. MacFadden, two-mile walk; James Houlihan, standing broad and standing high jumps, and Ralph Runyan, running high jump.

The entries did not close until yesterday and it is possible that some of the slimly filled contests may be placed in a better light by entries received in Buffalo.

FIGHT FOR RACING DATES.

Representatives of Bengies Track Will Get Hearing on Jan. 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—Promoters of the proposed new race track at Bengies will have another opportunity to try to win a license and racing dates from the Baltimore County Racing Commission on Jan. 2 next. Secretary Dalcour of the commission today so informed Osborne I. Yellott, counsel for the new track. Representatives of established tracks throughout the State who are fighting the new enterprise will probably also be present.

Mr. Yellott explained today that the hearing on Jan. 2 will be on the application of the East Baltimore Driving Association of Baltimore County for a license and for twenty-one racing dates in the Spring and Fall. The attorney explained that the Racing Commission's original order did not refuse the driving association a license but merely disapproved the dates asked for. Refusal of the commission to issue a license is subject to review by the courts, but its disapproval to grant dates carries no appeal.

Golf Tourney Has Record Entry.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 27.—More than 180 entries already have been made for the annual midwinter golf tournament at Pinehurst. This breaks all records for entries for this event. The qualifying round will be played tomorrow. Among the eleventh-hour arrivals are Phil Carter, H. V. Seggerman, W. A. Barber, Jr., and Fillmore Robeson.

FAVORITES VICTORS AT INDOOR TENNIS

Letson and Binzen Both Gain Fourth Round Brackets in Junior Tourney.

Clashes between some of the favorites in the national junior indoor tennis championship were brought nearer yesterday when the event made its way through the third round. The play however, was not so good as on the opening day, the poor light causing confusion to some of the contestants not familiar with the game as played on the boards. It was so dark in the Seventh Regiment Armory that lights had to be called into service during the entire day and their yellow glow was not sufficient to entirely dispel the gloomy atmosphere.

Benjamin H. Leston, holder of the national boys' championship, and Elliott Binzen, junior champion of a year ago, are drawing nearer together by the elimination of the weaker contestants and unless the fourth round supplies some strange reversal, these two are on their way to a meeting in the fifth round. Both scored easy victories yesterday. Binzen earned a fourth-round bracket when he vanquished F. Bartlett with the score 6-2, 6-1. This, as the score indicates, was an easy victory for the Fordham title holder, yet it was the hardest match that Binzen has thus far encountered in the tournament. In the two rounds before this he lost only a game in each, so that in three rounds he had lost only five games.

Letson, sturdier than when he won the Boys' Championship at Forest Hills, was forced to his first three set encounter of the tournament when he faced John McLaughlin of Fordham. Prior to this Letson had won a second round match against J. A. McDonough in two love sets. The first trial of strength against McLaughlin, however, saw the opening set go to this player with the score 6-2. In the next two sets Letson played with greater skill and assurance, so that he earned one of the honors rather easily, the complete score of the match being 2-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Two of the entrants from Columbia, Willard Botsford and H. W. Haidenstein had a merry contest in the second round which for a time threatened to end disastrously for Botsford. The latter was rated as one of the strongest contenders in the upper half of the draw, yet he had all he could do to gain the victory over Haidenstein and when the match was finished each of the players was at the point of exhaustion. Botsford won with the score 11-9, 6-8, 6-2.

In the opening set each player was capable on service and a winning turn in the fortunes of the game was long in being established. Haidenstein attempted to break through the service of his opponent by determined assaults at the net, but he discovered that Botsford was too safe with his driving down the lines and across court to permit of a net game being undertaken with success at this period. Haidenstein's failure in the first set left him undaunted in the second, and this time his net attack gained the upper hand after another deuce encounter. But the speed of the play was too much for Haidenstein in the third and in the deciding set his play in all departments weakened and Botsford pulled out a victory. The third round match brought Botsford against Paul Keresey of Fordham, but in this the Columbia player had little difficulty, the score reading 6-2 in his favor in each set.

The doubles competition started yesterday and a number of first round matches were played. It is proposed to advance this competition to the semi-final route today and it will probably put a damper on progress in the singles.

The summaries:

Singles, Second Round.—F. Dornheim, Belfield C. C., defeated Michael Macksoud, Boys' High School, 6—2, 6—0; Frank J. Mayer, Brooklyn Prep, defeated J. B. Rosenquest, Stirling School, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4; F. M. Loughlin, West Side T. C., defeated Frank T. Anderson, Commercial High School, 6—3, 6—4; Harry Brawner, Cutler School, defeated D. Donaldson, Westfield T. C., 11—9, 7—9, 6—0; Alvin Filer, Bensonhurst, defeated Fred Mathews, Amherst, 6—3, 6—3; H. B. O'Boyle, Georgetown, defeated Allan Wack, Lafayette, 6—1, 6—3; Willard Botsford, Columbia, defeated H. W. Haldenstein, Columbia, 11—9, 6—8, 6—2; D. L. Nichols, Curtis High School, defeated R. Emerson, Middlesex High School, 6—2, 6—1; H. Gordon Snow, Horace Mann School, defeated W. B. Masters, Jamaica High School, 6—3, 6—3; John McLaughlin, Fordham, defeated C. F. Mathey, Cranford, N. J., 6—3, 6—3; Benjamin Letson, De Witt Clinton H. S., defeated J. A. McDonough, 6—0, 6—0; B. M. Arnold, Carteret Academy, defeated F. A. Middleditch, Princeton, 6—4, 6—0; M. Cutler, Pratt Institute, defeated C. M. Shipway, Lawrenceville, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Third Round—H. L. Bowman defeated H. D. Keresey, Georgetown, 3—6, 8—6, 8—6; C. Warner, Lehigh, defeated H. M. Warner, Hill School, 6—2, 6—0; E. Dowling, Newtown High School, defeated Randolph Lewisohn, Berkeley, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3; E. H. Hendrickson, Amherst, defeated F. Dornheim, Belfield C. C., 6—1, 6—0; F. M. Loughman, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Frank J. Meyers, Brooklyn Prep., 8—7, 6—2; Harry Brawner, Cutler School, defeated John J. Stocker, Evander Childs H. S., 8—6, 6—1; H. B. O'Boyle, Georgetown, defeated Alvin Filer, Bensonhurst, 6—1, 6—0; W. Botsford, Columbia, defeated Paul Keresey, Fordham, 6—2, 6—2; D. L. Nichols, Curtis High School, defeated H. Gordon Snow, Horace Mann High School, 7—5, 6—1; Elliott Binzen, Fordham, defeated F. Barrett, Newtown H. S., 6—2, 6—1; Benjamin Letson, De Witt Clinton H. S., defeated J. McLaughlin, Fordham, 2—6, 6—0, 6—2; M. Cutler, Pratt Institute, defeated B. M. Arnold, Carteret Academy, 6—3, 6—4; F. W. Hopkins, Yale, defeated R. S. Goldman, Princeton, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; I. W. Raymond, Columbia, defeated William Katz, N. Y. U., 11—9, 6—2; T. W. Powers, Christian Brothers' Academy, defeated C. W. Caffrey, Jr., 6—3, 6—3; G. R. Preston, Irving School, defeated W. A. Kane, Jr., 6—2, 7—9, 8—6.

Doubles.—First Round—Donaldson and Middleditch won from Kane and Garry by default; Goldman and Sulzberger defeated Mundorff and Stocker, 6—0, 6—3; Hopkins and Hopkins defeated H. D. Keresey and O'Boyle, 6—4, 6—4; M. Taylor and Barnes won from Egan and partner by default; Lewisohn and Loughman won from Zamansky and Filer by default; Alexander and Katz defeated Poor and Ruckgaber 6—2, 6—2; Botsford and Haines defeated Powers and Ryan, 6—1, 6—0; Wack and R. Smith defeated Hastings and McCrea, 6—4, 7—5; Haldenstein and Cutler defeated Zabriskie and J. Smith, 6—1, 6—1; Dornheim and Blankarn won from Hurd and McWatty by default.

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CHICK EVANS CUBS' TUTOR.

Champion Golfer Will Teach Batting Form to Ball Players.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Chick Evans, Jr., national amateur and open golf champion, is going to teach batting "form" to members of the Chicago National Club. Evans today accepted the invitation of Charles H. Weeghman, President of the club, to make the Spring training trip to Pasadena, Cal.

President Weeghman believes that Evans will be able to improve the batting of every player on the team. "There is form in the driving of a golf ball," he said, "but there is none in driving a baseball. Applying the form of golf to baseball was responsible for the wonderful driving of Frank Schulte and Heinie Zimmerman. It may be argued that Schulte knew nothing about golf, but he unconsciously used the same swing."

Evans's amateur standing will not be affected, it was explained, as he will not receive any money for his services. He merely will be Mr. Weeghman's guest on the trip.

GANZEL SEEKS BALL CLUB.

Reported to Have Backing of George Ward in Kansas City Deal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—John Ganzel, recently appointed manager of the Kansas City Club of the American Association, has opened negotiations for the purchase of the club, Thomas J. Hickey, President of the Association, announced here today. Ganzel has offered George Tebeau, owner of the franchise, $175,000, it is understood.

Ganzel is reported to have the financial support of George Ward of New York, a brother of Robert B. Ward, who backed the Brooklyn Federal League Club of which Ganzel was manager. Tebeau is said to be willing to sell. He is in Florida.

NEW GIANT PITCHER A STAR.

American Association Averages Show Middleton in Second Place.

Middleton, the Louisville pitcher, who will be a member of the Giants next season, had one of the best records in the American Association, according to the official averages which were announced by that league yesterday. Middleton won 21 and lost 9 games. An average of only 2.01 earned runs per game were made off his delivery. He struck out 137 batsmen and gave 66 bases on balls. Carter of Indianapolis was the real leader among the pitchers, and he won 15 and lost 4 games. He gave only 1.65 earned runs per game. Palmero, who will be with the Giants again next season, was also with Louisville, and he won 11 and lost 6 games.

Old Roger Bresnahan, manager of the Toledo club, had a perfect catching record for the twelve games in which he played. Beck of Kansas City led the first basemen in fielding and Lewis of Milwaukee and Kansas City led the second basemen. Walsh of Louisville and Milwaukee was the best fielding third baseman and Roach of Louisville led the shortstops. Barney of Louisville, who was former ly with the Yankees, was the first of the outfielders in fielding and James of Louisville led the pitchers in fielding.

Louisville, winner of the American Association pennant, was first in team batting with Toledo second and Columbus third.

TENNIS DEBATE ON FEB. 9.

Amateur Question and Other Vital Issues to be Considered.

The momentous annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, at which the amateur question will be thrashed out, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 9, according to the announcement made yesterday by George T. Adee. The meeting will convene at 3:30 in the afternoon and continue during the evening, a recess being taken for dinner. The proposal to change the manner of competing for the national doubles championship, as well as changes in regard to qualification for the singles championship, are among the topics which will come before the meeting.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee Mr. Adee was authorized to appoint several committees. The Chairmen of these have been announced as follows: Cases and Decisions—A. W. Merrihew; Umpires Association—Edward C. Conlin; Proxy Committee—Palmer E. Presbrey, also Clinton L. Childs and Craig Biddle.

The tennis men are asked to join in the movement in favor of "saving daylight," the argument being that they would have more time for their favorite pastime were the clock set back one hour.

CANADIANS TO FORM CLUB.

Golf Course Midway Between New York and Philadelphia Proposed.

According to an announcement by Robert I. Henderson, a Canadian manufacturer, Canadians living in this section are planning the organization of a golf club in this vicinity. Mr. Henderson stated that fifty or more Canadians had started the movement and that 1,400 acres of land had been acquired. This property, he said, was known as The Belle Mead Farms, near Summerville, midway between this city and Philadelphia.

Wills to Box Thompson Tonight.

Harry Wills, the colored heavyweight of New Orleans, and Jack Thompson of Oklahoma will be the principals this evening in the main ten-round bout at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn. Another ten-round contest will bring together Jimmy Murray of the east side and Battling Lahn, the Brooklyn bantamweight.

PENN CHESS TEAM CONQUERS CORNELL

Wins Second Round Play in Triangular Tournament by 3 to 1.

After failing in their first attempt against the City College team, which succeeded in making a tie score with the Quakers, the chess players from the University of Pennsylvania recovered yesterday and played in true championship form against Cornell in the second round of the annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club. The men from Ithaca yielded to Pennsylvania by a 3 to 1 score.

This, together with the result of the opening match, gave the U. of P. quartet a total of five points, which can be equalled by City College should that team defeat Cornell by a 1 to 1 in the final round today. For Cornell to tie Pennsylvania will require a 4 to 0 defeat of City College.

Harry Kline and R. H. Horner again won their games for Pennsylvania at the first and third boards, respectively. M. Schimselewitz, at the fourth board, proved equal to the occasion, and his victory gave Old Penn the match. E. S. Jackson, No. 2 in the Pennsylvania line-up, was again defeated, his conqueror being C. P. Hotson, second beard for Cornell.

During the intermission the annual meeting of the Triangular League was held, and officers were selected as follows: Harrold M. Phillips of New York, President; C. P. Hotson, Cornell, '17, Vice President; H. Helms of New York, Secretary; H. Cassel of New York, Tournament Director. A resolution was adopted providing for the dropping from membership of any college failing to send a team to the annual meeting three years in succession and for the substitution of another college applying for the vacancy. Another rule adopted was the effect that any student can participate during six years of student life, but only four times during that period.

The summary of yesterday's play was:

PENNSYLVANIA.		CORNELL.	
Boards.			
1—H. Kline	1	H. Berman	0
2—E. S. Jackson	0	C. P. Hotson	1
3—R. H. Horner	1	S. Wilson	0
4—M. Schimselevitz	1	S. Ginsberg	0
Total	3	Total	1

Penn had white pieces on odd-numbered boards. The openings: 1, Evans gambit; 2, Ruy Lopez; 3, Ruy Lopez; 4, guico piano.

Referee—Major J. Moore Hanham.

In the final round today the pairing will be: City College vs. Cornell, as follows—Gill vs. Berman, Erman vs. Hotson, Finckel vs. Wilson, and Mina vs. Ginsberg.

MAY DROP ORANGE CREWS.

Stewards Likely to Exclude Syracuse from Poughkeepsie Regatta.

After several years of participation as an invited crew in the annual intercollegiate regatta at Poughkepsie there is strong possibility that Syracuse University will not be represented in the annual race on the Hudson next June. Although the Board of Stewards, composed of one representative each from Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, will not meet for several weeks, it was said last night by a man who has been identified actively with intercollegiate rowing for several decades that there was very good reason to believe that the Orange crews of Jim Ten Eyck would be omitted when the invitations were sent out this Spring. This startling statement came from a former member of the Board of Stewards, who has since been associated closely with intimate affairs of collegiate rowing, and it comes as an unofficial reply to the recent reports emanating from Syracuse that Spring rowing plans were being formulated without the intentions of entering either Varsity, junior, or freshman eights in the Poughkeepsie event.

When the stewards a year ago ruled that students who had rowed on club or amateur crews before entering college could not participate in any Poughkeepsie race during their first year, the new regulation was regarded as a direct attack on Syracuse, whose crews had been constituted in part by former oarsmen from the Duluth Boat Club, where Ned and James E. Ten Eyck, Jr., are rowing coaches. But this decree came after four former Duluth men had rowed as Syracuse freshmen, and last year this quartet were members of the Orange Varsity. One of these, A. J. Osman, who is Captain-elect for this year, won the senior doubles championship with A. R. Kent at the national regatta last August.

Last June at Poughkeepsie the Syracuse Varsity and junior eights won the two main events by wide margins, and when it was realized that Syracuse would have practically a veteran boat for this season there arose added dissatisfaction at Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania with the rules of eligibility for the regatta.

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"What's the price?"

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DARCY AWAITS CARPENTIER.

Refuses Offer, Saying He Will Not Box Until Word Arrives from France

Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight champion, received another flattering offer to engage in a bout against any of this country's leading middleweight boxers yesterday. Hugh Grant Brown, who, with Mike Donlin, the former baseball star, is negotiating for a series of sporting events to be staged in Havana, visited Darcy at the Hotel Broztell, and there offered the sum of $20,000 for a bout with either Al McCoy of Brooklyn, recognized titleholder; Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul boxer, or Jack Dillon of Indianapolis, in a contest of either twenty or forty rounds. The offer, however, was refused, and Darcy stated that he had no intention of participating in a boxing exhibition until definite news had been received from Paris whether Georges Carpentier, heavyweight champion of Europe, would come to this country.

Tex Rickard and his partner, Sam McCracken, announced yesterday that there was nothing new pertaining to Carpentier or to obtaining a lease on Madison Square Garden. McCracken, however, admitted that he expected something definite in regard to the Garden lease within the next few days.

The report from Indianapolis that Jack Dillon had accepted an offer for a bout with Darcy to be staged at a local club, the date and the purse to be announced later, elicited a denial of any knowledge of such a match from the Australian.

GERSHEL WINNER ON ICE.

Lad Captures Mile Handicap Skating Race at St. Nicholas.

An abundance of thrills and some good speed skating were furnished by the first open ice skating meet of the season at St. Nicholas Rink last night. Little Stanley Gershel, a Columbia Grammar School boy, gave a great exhibition of skating for a youngster, when he finished second by a hair's breadth in the half-mile handicap, and then came back and won the mile handicap.

Young Gershel beat a field of veterans in the mile race, including Don Baker, Walter Kuehne, and Billy Taylor, the trio of New York A. C. stars. The schoolboy had a handicap of 65 yards in the mile, and won by at least ten yards from Taylor, who started from the 45-yard mark. Baker had a fine chance to win the mile, until he crashed into the sideboards, two laps from the finish, and was put out of the going.

After beating Irving Reiner of the Riverside S. C. in the first heat of the half-mile handicap, Gershel was compelled to bow to his rival in the final, but there was not an inch separating the two boys as they crossed the finish line. They passed the judges almost as one, but Reiner, who had 40 yards allowance, just nipped Gershel, who had 30 yards allowance.

Both Baker and Kuehne went unplaced from scratch in this event, as did J. Werner Bjork, the French champion. Bjork had the race cinched three laps from the finish, but fell.

Norval Baftie and Miss Gladys Lamb gave an attractive exhibition of fancy skating. The summary:

880-Yard Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by Irving Reiner, Riverside S. C., (40 yards;) Stanley Gershel, Columbia Grammar School, (30 yards, second; S. H. Rowland, unattached, (60 yards,) third. Time—1:29 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Stanley Gershel, Columbia Grammar School, (65 yards;) W. M. Taylor, New York A. C., (45 yards,) second; W. Sutphin, unattached, (35 yards,) third. Time—3:06.

880-Yard Novice Race.—Won by E. G. Adams, unattached; Joe Moore, St. Nicholas Rink, second; Pat Seguin, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—1:42.

QUAKER WARRIORS REACH BATTLEFIELD

Penn and Oregon Elevens Are in Pasadena for Game—Folwell's Men Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 27.—Pink and hale and formidable, the University of Pennsylvania football players, coaches, and trainers arrived in Pasadena at 2 o'clock this afternoon by special train for the New Year's Day game with the University of Oregon. The Easterners' arrival was preceded by only a few hours by that of the husky gridiron warriors from the North who will be their rivals Monday on the greensward of Rose Tournament Park.

The teams were welcomed to Pasadena by city officials in dignified array at the Santa Fe and Pacific electric railway stations. The Red and Blue warriors at once proceeded to their headquarters at the Hotel Raymond, where they got into football uniform, and then went out to the hotel's golf links, where they went through their first practice in Southern California. Tomorrow Coach Folwell will take his men to Tournament Park, where they will be sent through a stiff workout and scrimmage. Folwell's program is to give his team heavy workouts tomorrow and Friday, taper off on Saturday, and indulge the men with a complete rest Sunday.

Pennsylvania appears to be the favorite, though Oregon has many partisans. Each university will have its strongest line-up in the field, according to the respective coaches, and both are so emphatic in their statement to this effect that no alibi is likely to be presented Monday night.

For an hour this afternoon both the Oregonians and the Pennsylvanians posed for pictures at Tournament Park in a nipping breeze, as strongly reminiscent of Winter as one is likely to encounter in California. Down upon them looked snow-covered Mount Wilson, but nearer at hand were the orange groves to bear witness that they were in the land of Summer after all.

At the Raymond tonight the Eastern visitors were the lions at a reception marking the formal opening of the hotel for the Winter. Debutantes and matrons in Pasadena for the season were kindly in their attentions and impartial as well, for at the Maryland, near by, like honors were being accorded Coach Bezdek and the members of the great team from the Northwest.

Saturday evening the University of Pennsylvania alumni of Southern California will give a reception for the Quakers at the Raymond.

Triangles Win at Polo.

In an indoor polo match for the John De Saulles Cup the Triangle trio defeated the Tigers by the score of 12 to 8 goals last night at Durland's Riding Academy.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

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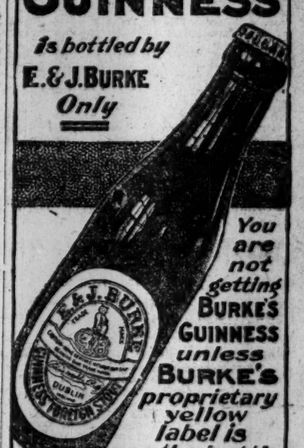

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Please be patient a little while—

New cabs are arriving daily, and it will not be very long before we can meet every demand that can possibly be made upon us. We will keep our promise to flood New York with BLACK AND WHITE CABS at the remarkably low rates now in force—and may be lower. BEAR WITH US AND BELIEVE IN US.

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Everything from silk hats to silk socks!

Everything ready-to-wear to-day or to-night.

Winter overcoats, suits, hats, shoes, fixings.

Sporting Goods, including skates, skating shoes, toques, Aviator caps, mufflers, mackinaws, skating bags.

Before Christmas we said that everything would be exchangeable after Christmas. Now that you've had time to check things over, we want you to know we really mean it.

If there's anything you have that you don't want—if there's something else you'd rather have—if, well, no matter what the "if," bring it back if you want to. We want everybody to have a Happy New Year!

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Stearns-Knight Sedan, $600; Stearns Touring-Knights, $350 to $900; New Dort Autos, $365.

Packards, $250 to $2,100; Nationals, (four, six, twelve cylinders,) $300 up; Cole "Eight," $650.

Model "17" Studebakers, Chandlers, and others; 1915-1916 Oldsmobiles, ("Fours" and "Eights,") $430 up.

Packard Coupes, $450, $550, $750; Oakland "Eight"; Pierce Touring, Landaulettes, $450, $750, $1,250.

Simplex, Fiats, Renault, Delaunay, Lancias, Mercedes. Swell 1916 Mitchell Landaulette. Latest Model Case, $900.

Cadillac Landaulettes, Coupelettes, Limousines, "Springfield Body" Touring Runabouts, ("Fours," "Eights,") All A1. "Surprise Prices!"

MISS MUZIO SINGS TOSCA.

Big Audience Greets Italian Star's Second Appearance.

Public interest in a new Italian opera star was again shown by the large audience which last evening greeted the second appearance of Miss Claudia Muzio as the Roman singer in Puccini's "Tosca." Metropolitan subscribers made it plain that they considered Mr. Gatti's young artist an acquisition to the house.

With her for the first time was Mr. Botta, who had sung the tenor rôle last week in Brooklyn after a severe illness. Mr. Scotti as Scarpia, a familiar and powerful impersonation, led a cast duplicating that of Miss Muzio's recent début, and Mr. Polacco conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Geraldine Farrar arrived yesterday from Chicago to make her first appearance this season with the Metropolitan Opera Company next Monday night. The prima donna will see herself as others see her tonight when her motion picture, "Joan, the Woman," is unveiled at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Santa Claus reached the Punch and Judy Theatre at matinee time yesterday. His pack was the pirates' chest used in "Treasure Island," and from its depths toys of all sorts were drawn for the youngsters in the audience.

A special matinee performance of Shaw's "Getting Married" will be given Friday at the Booth. A number of stars from the opera and current dramatic attractions will be in the audience.

Andreas Dippel will place a musical farce by Earl Carroll, entitled "The Love Mill," in rehearsal next week for production in February. Gustav von Seyffertitz will stage the play.

Georges Renavent of the local French Theatre is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

The Rev. Frederick Barni of the Church of the Transfiguration, 29 Mott Street, is giving a series of Hippodrome theatre parties for the poor children of his parish this week. Twenty boys and girls make up the party each afternoon.

The employes of the Rialo, numbering more than 150, were the guests of the management at a dinner after the last performance last night. The guests witnessed an entertainment from the loges and balcony for a half hour, and then a supper was served at tables in the foyer.

Clifton Crawford, Frank Tinney, Jack Wilson, Lillian Shaw, Sam Bernard, and Harry Bulger have been added to the program that will be given Sunday night at the Cohan Theatre for the benefit of the Green Room Club's building fund.

All-Star Performance and Ball
Once Only.
Friday Evening, Dec. 29th, at 9 o'clock, Hotel Plaza Ballroom. Supper served.
THE PROGRAM INCLUDES:
MISS ANNA CASE,
Mr. Walter L. Bogart, Mr. Samuel Arthur Kinn, Miss Mary Coates, Mr. Louis Alter, Mr. Edward Balgerit.
In Aid of the
Endowment Fund Bryn Mawr College
Tickets on Sale at the Plaza.

LAST 3 KIDDIES' MATINEES — LYRIC THEATRE — BROADWAY AND 42ND ST.
This Morning and Rest of Week At 10:30
Personal Reception by Miss Kellermann and the Two Lee Children
Seats 25c and 50c
William Fox Presents "The Picture Beautiful."
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
WITH ANNETTE KELLERMANN
Regular Performances 2:30 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
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Every Evg. 8:15 DER SIEBENTE TAG
BANDBOX, 57th St. & 3rd Ave. Every evening 8:15.
"DIE SCHOENE VOM STRANDE"
Operetta by Victor Hollaender.

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1000 SEATS 25c—500 RES'V'D SEATS 15c
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WHY GO DOWNTOWN?

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1.
STELLA MAYHEW & Billie Taylor, EMMA CARUS & Larry Comer, DOOLEY & RUGEL, BLOSSOM SEELEY, others, and HOUDINI.
Patrons holding seats for cancelled midnight concert New Year's Eve. apply at box office for exchange or refund.

McBRIDE'S THEATRE TICKETS
CHOICE SEATS FOR
FARRAR In JOAN THE WOMAN
Tel. Bryant 1160. 1493 B'way.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE, 86 St., nr. Lex. Av. Tel. Lenox 8888
Ev. Evg. 8:15 Adolph Philipp in His Musical
Sat. Mat. 2:15 Comedy Hit,
Sadie from Riverside Drive with Mizi Gizi & Great Cast.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN Adm. 50c.
FINE ARTS GALLERIES, 215 WEST 57TH ST.
10 A. M. TO 6 P. M. AND 8 TO 10 P. M.

81 at St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler
BESSIE LOVE "The Heiress at Coffee Dan's."
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. Today 10c-15c. Evs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

Woolworth Bldg. Ticket Office
Best Seats All Theatres.
JONAS. Phone 7791-7792 Barclay.

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:20.
Mats. Sat., N. Year's & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Downstairs

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evgs. 25c to $1
Mat., Today 25 & 50.
"The House of Glass"
Next Week—"VERY GOOD EDDIE."

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, 49th, E. of B'way.
Only 3 More Weeks
286TH TIME. TREASURE ISLAND
Evenings 8:20. Matinees Friday and Sat. 2:20. Circle 1368.
Special Matinees Today and New Year's. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Bramhall Playhouse Cor. 27 St. & Lex. Ave.
"Keeping Up Appearances" Evenings 8:20 Mats. Sat. 2:20
Approaching 3rd Month. Madi. Sq. 2052.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th
Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15
Popular Prices
HIP HIP HOORAY GIRLS

PLATTSBURG
IS MADE
WITH THIS OVAL BUTTONHOLE
IT'S AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF
Lion Collars
OLDEST AND LARGEST IN AMERICA
15¢ EACH 6 FOR 90¢
LION SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Take the CHILDREN
This week to see The Universal's Thrilling Cinema Masterpiece Jules Verne's
20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
SPECIAL DAILY MATINEES AT 4:30 P. M.
25c AND 50c
Three times daily. Regular matinees at 2:15; evenings at 8:15 P. M.
Herald: "Amazing." Tribune: "Each scene more wonderful than the other." Zit: "A treat in store that no one for any reason can afford to miss." American: "So many marvels it's like the transcription of the Book of Wonders." Times: "The many scenes photographed beneath ocean are thrilling." World: "Marvelous, spectacular effects on the bottom of the ocean." Globe: "Remarkable thriller." Mail: "A thing of rare fantasy." Telegram: "Remarkable film drama." Ev. Sun: "Most thrilling and most educational picture yet produced."
EVENINGS, 25c AND 50c
75c AND $1.00
Augmented Symphony Orchestra.
Seats selling 3 weeks in advance.
BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St.
Direction of Stanley V. Mastbaum.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight at 8. Francesca da Rimini. Aldo, Mason; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15. Iphigenia. Kurt, Sundelius; Sembach, Well, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2. L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Sat., 7:45 (75c to $3). Lohengrin. Rappold, Ober; Urlus, Well, Ruysdael, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sun. Evg., 8:30. Concert. Zimbalist.
New Year's Day, Mon. Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Urlus, Braun, Well, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Evg. at 8:15. Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8. Brooklyn Academy of Music. Aida. Rappold, Homer; Caruso, De Luca, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8. Trovatore. Muzio, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 2:15. Rheingold. Kurt, Homer, Rappold; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Althouse, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, at 9:30
Russian Symphony Orchestra
Modest Altschuler, Cond.—Soloists:
LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
World Famed Pianist.
BELLE STORY | HUGH ALLAN
Commencing at 9:30 and concluding with appropriate music and songs, at the stroke of 12.
Seats $2 to 50 cts. at Box Office. Mgt. Max Sanders

HARRIS THEA. New Year's Eve., Dec. 31, at 8.
Max Sanders' Ninth Elite Musicale
Sam Franko's Orchestra
Soloists DAVID BISPHAM
LOIS Patterson MME. Carrara
Seats $2 to 50 cts., at Box Office. Bryant 31.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r.
Aeolian Hall
Next Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 31, at 3
Soloist MME. O'GA SAMAROFF
Dvorak's New World Symphony (by general request); Saint-Saens' G minor Piano Concerto; Stravinsky's Suite, "L'Oiseau de feu."
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

ORATORIO SOCIETY
Louis Koemmenich, Conductor.
"The Messiah"
Carnegie Hall Thursday, Dec. 28, 8:15.
Saturday, Dec. 30, 2:15.
Distinguished Soloists. Orchestra. Chorus of 250.
Seats 75c to $2. at Box Office or 1 W. 34th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Jan. 4, at 3.
First of 4 Historical Song Recitals by MARCELLA SEMBRICH
Frank La Forge at the Piano (Baldwin)
Seats $3, $2.50 & $2. Boxes $20, at Box Office, or Wolfsohn Bureau, Mgrs., 1 W. 34 St.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Dec. 30 at 8:30
FREDERICK PALMER
Accredited American Correspondent British Army.
"THE SOMME and VERDUN" With BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES
Seats 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2, at Box Office.

Manhattan Opera Ho. Mgt. Morris Gest.
New Year's Ev. Concert, Sun., Dec. 31, OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Will Conduct and Play An All Tschaikowsky programme, 25, 50, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Mgt. J. Mandelkern. Arrgt. Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan'y 3, at 3.
Violin Recital. EVELYN STARR
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Marie Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
LAST TWO RECITALS
To-morrow (Friday) Aft. at 3.
Special Christmas Program.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 31—FAREWELL RECITAL
Dir. Cath. A. Bamman. Knabe Piano.

Aeolian Hall, New Year's Day, (Mon.,) at 3
GANZ JOINT APPEARANCE SPALDING
Tickets $3 to 50c. at Box Office. (Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 31, at 3.
Assisted by the Distinguished Pianist
Kreisler Carl Friedberg
Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. Now at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 29, at 8:15.
Flonzaley
PROGRAM OF NOVELTIES.
50c to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 30, at 3.
BAUER AND THIBAUD
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

OPERA TICKETS 'Phone 4188-6442-Greeley. Seats for Caruso—Sat. Matinee & All Operas. Subs. bought & sold. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, cor. 38 St. NEW YEAR'S EVE. Seats for all Theatres.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 16, at 3.
Danish 'Cellist Composer Sandby Second Recital
TONIGHT AT 8:15.
At WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
PROF. SCOTT NEARING
SUBJECT: GERMS OF WAR
Tickets 15c, at Rand School, 140 E. 19th St.

To-morrow (FRIDAY), at 8.30 P. M.
CARNEGIE HALL
MAUD ALLAN
THE WORLD'S PREMIER CLASSIC DANCER
(a) By the Sea (Schubert-Liszt)
(b) Spring Song (Mendelssohn)
(c) Nocturne } Chopin
(d) Valse }
Assisted by FRANCIS MOORE, Piano Virtuoso.
MME. ALYS LARREYNE
SOPRANO, GRAND OPERA, PARIS.
ISOLDE MENGES
BRILLIANT YOUNG ENGLISH VIOLINISTE
CHRISTIAN LEDEN
ARCTIC EXPLORER.
LECTURE, GREAT ESQUIMAU FILMS AND MUSIC; FIRST TIME HERE
SERGEANT MAJOR ROBERT MIDDLEMISS
MARVELLOUS WAR PICTURES
FOR B. F. B. PERMANENT BLIND RELIEF WAR FUND
Tickets now on sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office, 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $15 & $18.
Telephone Circle 1779.

"More Than a Motion Picture —A Real Gift to Literature"
Geraldine Farrar
In Cecil B. De Mille's Cinema Masterpiece
"Joan the Woman"
NOTE:—OWING TO THE ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR SEATS TICKETS HAVE BEEN PLACED ON SALE 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Matinee Today 2:10 25c to $1.50
44TH ST. THEATRE 44th ST. & BROADWAY
TWICE DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAY
Phone 7292 Bryant.
Tonight 8:10 25c to $2.00

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.
MATINEES SATURDAY & WEDNESDAY 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S SUPREME MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS,
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.
AFTER THE ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
PLAY VISIT MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat., New Year's & Wed.
MAUDE ADAMS A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S Greatest Triumph.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., New Year's Day & Wed. 2:15
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
ELSIE FERGUSON SHIRLEY KAYE
In Hubert Footner's Comedy
Seats Now for Xtra Mat. Mon. (New Year's)

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel. 292 Bryant. Evs. 8:20.
MATS. SAT., NEW YEAR'S DAY & WED. 2:20
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE, in COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.

LYCEUM WEST 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & New Year's 2:20.
OLIVER MOROSCO presents
MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL
THE LAUGH-A-MINUTE SUCCESS

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20.
Matinees Sat., Mon. & Wed. 2:20.
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW.

Laurette Taylor
"One of the great ladies of our time."—Times.
In J. Hartley Manners' play.
The Harp of Life
Globe B'way, 46th St. Ev. 8:20 Mat. Wed., Sat. & Mon.

FULTON THEATRE, 46 St., B'way. Evs. 8:20
Mats. Sat., New Year's & Wed. 2:20
Arnold DALY in The Master
"It is quite the best piece of work I have ever seen Arnold Daly achieve."—LOUIS SHERWIN.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Sat., New Year's Day & Wed. at 2
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 350 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at These Prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. TODAY, Fri. & Sat. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
"MISS STARR CHARMS."—Times.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue
Seats on Sale 4 Weeks Ahead.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15.
Matinees Sat., New Year's Day & Wed. at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

TURN TO THE LAUGHS!
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., New Year's Day & Wed. 2:20

COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE—SPECIAL, at 2:45
CHILDREN HOLIDAY Matinee Today Three Plays,
"Merry Christmas, Daddy," "Editha's Burglar," "The Traveling Man," also Tom'w Aft. 2:45 & Sat. Morn. 10:45, Jan. 2-4-5, at 2:45, Jan. 6, at 10:45

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30
Mats. TODAY, Sat., New Year's Day 2:30.
THE YELLOW JACKET
"By all odds best play in New York."—Ev. Sun.

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Twice Daily. Incl. Sund., 2:15 & 8:10 P. M.
LAST TWO WEEKS
D. W. GRIFFITH'S INTOLERANCE
COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
ORCHESTRA OF 50 & 80 VOICES
TOMORROW EVE. PERFORMANCE
BENEFIT FLORENCE CRITTENTON LEAGUE.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evenings 8:20.
Last Matinee Sat. at 2:20.
LAST 4 TIMES
JOHN DREW in MAJOR PENDENNIS
MONDAY, JAN. 1st. SEATS NOW.
JULIA ARTHUR in William Lindsay's Romance of old France "SEREMONDA"

MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20.
Mats. Sat., N. Year's & Wed. 2:20
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:20.
Mats. Sat., New Year's & Wed. 2:20
Cheating Cheaters
TODAY at 3 Also TOMORROW AFTERNOON at 3.
NORA BAYES in 2 Hours of Song.
Reserve Seats Now for New Year's Eve.

CENTURY B'WAY & 62D St. CENTRAL PARK W.
SPECIAL—SUNDAY NEW YEAR'S EVE AT 8:20
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
THE CENTURY GIRL
Eve $2.0
Matinees Wed and Sat 2.15
Xmas Mat New Years Day
Box Office Open Until 10 P.M.

WINTER GARDEN
Broadway & 50th St. Evs. at 8. Matinees Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2.
A Twelve Hour Show Squeezed Into Three
Show of Wonders
"A Wonder of a Show Is the Show of Wonders."—New York Herald.
IS THE BIG SHOW
COMEDIANS IN COLOSSAL COLLECTION
Matinee TODAY. Good Seats $1.50.
Extra Matinee New Year's Day.
Sunday Night Concert
Greatest Collection of Stars Ever Assembled at a Sunday Concert.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:20.
GERTRUDE KINGSTON AND HER CO. in
The Season's 3 Most Unusual Plays: "The Inca of Perusalem." Bernard Shaw's "Great Catherine" and Dunsany's "Queen's Enemies."
Direct from The Neighborhood Playhouse.

Begins Monday MON. MAT. JAN. 1. Seats Today
PERCY BURTON GAMBLERS ALL
Submits
From Wyndham's Theatre, London.

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:15.
Extra Mats. Tomorrow & New Year's.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS ADELE ROWLAND
Relay with Music & Girls.
"Hits the bull's-eye"—Darnton, Eve. World.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE.
SUNDAY CONCERT. ALL SHUBERT-STAR BILL. SEATS NOW.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat., New Year's & Wed.
ANNA HELD "A peacemaker; sparkling with girls."—Herald FOLLOW ME
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE.
SUNDAY CONCERT. ALL SHUBERT-STAR BILL. SEATS NOW.

"Little Women"
Col. Circle 9590. PARK THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. MATINEES DAILY. 400 Good Orchestra Seats, $1.

138th Time!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Tomorrow
Matinees Tomorrow, Sat., New Year's.

48TH ST. Theatre, East of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today 2:20.
The 13th Chair
By BAYARD VEILLER.
EXTRA MATS. NEXT WEEK, MON. & WED.

39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Sat., New Year's & Wed.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. NEXT MAT. SAT. 2:20.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., New Year's & Wed.
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce, So Long Letty
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

PRINCESS Stuart Walker's PORTMANTEAU
"Put It On Your List."—Times.
Same bill 3 & 8:30 daily all this week, 50c to $2.
DUNSANY'S KING ARGIMENES
Mighty play.—Tribune.
OSCAR WILDE'S BIRTHDAY INFANTA
Charmed.—Telegram.
GAMMER GURTON'S NEEDLE
Turbulent laughter.—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evs 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
XTRA MATS. TOMORROW & MON., JAN. 1.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.

TONIGHT 8:45 132d Time
Pierrot THE PRODIGAL
LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30.
Special Mats. Tomorrow & New Year's Day.

COMEDY W. 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45.
Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
BUSHIDO & 3 OTHER PLAYS.
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S.

ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING
69 W. 66 St. Largest and Best of All Rinks. Morns., Afts. and Nights. Music. ADM. 50c.

ICELAND ICE SKATING
Sessions 10:00-2:30-8:30, Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft.
Music—Skating Instruction. Luncheon and Suppers.
BROADWAY AT 52ND ST.

RIALTO B'way, 42d 15-25-50c
Famous Triangle Star, Douglas Fairbanks
In "The Americano."
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
ALL-STAR BILL.

STRAND Broadway & 47th St. Doors Open 9 A. M. Continuous 11 to 12 P. M.
MARGUERITE CLARK in "Snow White." Strand Quartette. Grace Hoffman.
Mats. 15-25-50. Evs. 15-25-35-50.
Special Children's Performances 10 A. M. Daily.

For New Year's
SHANLEY'S
Broadway 43rd to 44th St.
SUNDAY DE LUXE DINNER FROM 7 P. M.
MONDAY SPECIAL SUPPER AFTER 10 P. M.
Bryant 8200

Why Does Everyone Go to Rector's?
The Food, Service and Entertainment are the finest in New York.
SUNDAY
(New Year's Eve)
The most wonderful dinner in the city will be served from 9 to 1 A. M. at $5.00 per cover.
ENTERTAINMENT -- DANCING
MONDAY
(New Year's Night)
The Special Dinner, with the excellent Entertainment—Dancing on both floors and Souvenirs for the ladies—will all tend to make this the gala night of the season at Rector's.
For Reservations Phone Bryant 3200.
Rector's
BROADWAY AT 45th STREET NEW YORK

Tonight OPENING Tonight
of
The Newest Gus Edwards' Revue
"ROUND THE CIRCLE"
FEATURING RUBY NORTON AND SAMMY LEE
and a company of 30—mostly girls
At 7 P. M. and Midnight
the most beautiful and brilliant entertainment ever known in restaurant history.
In the New Reisenweber Bldg.
New York's newest, largest and best equipped restaurant, with added facilities for 2,000.
NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION
Supper $3 up de luxe per cover
DANCING REVUE MUSIC
RESERVE YOUR TABLE NOW
Phone Columbus 9640
REISENWEBER'S
COLUMBUS CIRCLE & 58th. ST.

A Joyous New Year 1916-1917

—SPECIAL—
NEW YEAR'S DINNER $1 6 to 9 P. M.
VAN CORTLANDT
142-6 West 49th St., nr. Broadway
MUSIC. DANCING.
Cabaret Extraordinary
MARIONDILLA, HAWAIIAN DANCER, LOLA HILTON, GRACE REED and JIMMY CONNOR.

HOTEL THERESA
7th Avenue, 124th to 125th Sts.
ENTIRE BLOCK.
Very Accessible. Prices Moderate.
Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central Railroad Station.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars and bus line to all points at door.
FAMILY & TRANSIENT, FIREPROOF
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
Single room with running water and some with shower $1.50
Single room with bath 2.00
Room with bath (for two persons) 2.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath 3.50
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S DAY DINNER 6 to 8 P. M., $1.00.

Dining Room on 12th floor, overlooking Palisades.
Board, $10.50 per week.
Breakfast, 50c. Lunch, 60c. Dinner, $1.00.
Excellent Cuisine. Perfect Service.
Tel. 3270 Morningside
R. P. LEUBE, Manager.

NEW YORK CITY
HOTEL BRISTOL
122-124 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with running water, $1.50 per day, $8.75 week.
Rooms with bath, $2.00 per day, $12.00 per week.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE SERVICE

Cuchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.... 2.50

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Comforts and Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at Reasonable Rates.
SUBWAY STATION AT DOOR.
Rates for either one or two persons; Room with private bath, $2.50 and $3 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $4 to $7.50 day.
New Year's Eve will be celebrated Sunday evening with special music and favors; table d'hote supper at 10:30, $3.50 per cover. Also Monday evening there will be general dancing in all rooms; special music; a la carte service.

Café Au Caprice
Broadway at Sixtieth.
Joan Sawyer in "Domino Room."
Marvelous cabaret in "Rose Room."
Engage tables for New Year's Celebration by 'phoning Columbus 7931.
Under management of E. M. Brawner.

34 Years at This Address Means Something.
REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING
917-921 Eighth Ave. (Columbus—4094.)
Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.
A. Albert Saato, ACADEMY OF DANCING, B'way & 87th St. Schuy. 6433
Teachers' courses. Child's & adult classes, private. Xmas.

MONTMARTRE
THE MOST UNIQUE DINING PLACE WHERE EXCLUSIVE NEW YORK MEETS
BROADWAY & 50th ST. 2 FLOORS
UNDER MANAGEMENT OF CLIFFORD C. FISCHER
FAMOUS DORALDINA AND HER HAWAIIANS
DANCING & DINING EVERY EVENING AT 10:30
SERVICE A LA CARTE
NEW YEAR CELEBRATION
SUNDAY AND MONDAY
Soirées de Gala
Unique Souvenirs Special Features
Early Reservations Suggested.
Phone CIRCLE {857 2330

Thomas Healy's B'way & 66th St., N.Y.
TONIGHT TONIGHT
GOLDEN GLADES
Ice Carnival, Ballet and Midnight Parade
7 P. M. and MIDNIGHT
SAME SHOW AT DINNER
MOST WONDERFUL ROOM IN THE WORLD
Dine in a Warm Ice Palace and Dance Around the Glades
"Elsie," Queen of the Ice; Paulsen, Naess, Trilling—ensemble dancing on ice skates. Jolson, Mayfield, Zalmani, Francis, ten other principals, with a Beauty Chorus of 60.
This week, new Continental Sensation—Original Character Dances by the Petrograd Opera Company.
EVERY ROOM IN THE ESTABLISHMENT WILL BE OPEN
At 7 P. M. Sunday, December 31
A LA CARTE SERVICE
NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION MONDAY EVE., JAN. 1, 1917.
SPECIAL DINNER
Golden Glades is open afternoons from 2 to 4:30 for general skating.

NEW YEAR'S EVE (SUNDAY) at the
HOFBRAU HAUS
30TH ST. BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.
WILL BE CELEBRATED
In accordance with the Mayor's wishes.
Exquisite Dinner $4.00 per cover, commencing at 7 P. M.
DANCING—BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIRS—RESERVATIONS

Monday, January 1st
GALA NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION
Supper de Luxe $4.00 per cover, commencing at 10 P. M.
DANCING DANCING
SOUVENIRS—HATS—CAPS—NOISEMAKERS.
PLENTY OF THEM!
RESERVATIONS. TELEPHONE MADISON SQ. 3207-3208.

At WALLICK'S RESTAURANT
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
"To Inaugurate 1917."
Grand Week and Year End Celebration, Saturday, December 30; Sunday, December 31, and Monday, January 1st. Each night will be a brilliant carnival in itself, full of life, sparkle and funmaking.
We have arranged for many attractions for all three nights, and will provide beautiful souvenirs and a liberal supply of hats and noisemakers. Reservations.

New Year's Celebration
Hotel Ansonia
BROADWAY, 73d to 74th STREET
The Management of the Hotel Ansonia beg to announce that as New Year's Eve occurs this year on Sunday, there will be served on that evening supper a la carte, with appropriate music, but no dancing.
On the night of Monday, January 1st, a dainty supper will be served at 11 o'clock, at the fixed price of Four Dollars per person, not including wine.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1916.

FROM ARMS TO DIPLOMACY.

Whether through awkwardness or perversity, Germany's present venture in diplomacy promises so far no successful result. She has failed to accomplish her objects by military force. She has overrun and subjugated only weak countries, she has occupied a part of Russian territory so relatively small that Russia does not mind it, and she still retains a part of the narrow strip of French territory she occupied early in the war, although the English and French expect to drive her out even of that. With no hope of further substantial gains from military operations, she turns to the field of diplomacy.

She makes a bad beginning, and must promptly take new steps to overcome the evil impression produced by those already taken. The German reply to the President's note is everywhere considered to be unsatisfactory. It has the look of insincerity, and those who do not hesitate to speak frankly so describe it. But it was of obligation that in communications to a neutral friendly Power she be above all things straightforward. She not only states no terms of peace, although such a statement is what the President requested of her, but, what is much worse, she suggests an obviously impossible thing. The Allies will never send delegates to a peace conference without knowing what terms they are to discuss, and they will insist that among the earlier subjects of discussion be the guarantees Germany is willing to give against future wars. Yet Germany has the effrontery to propose the postponement of that subject until after a peace treaty has been signed. It would be hard for an ardent friend of Germany to take the view that this suggestion was made in good faith, for the Allied Governments it is too preposterous for consideration.

England, France, Italy, and Russia are not going to make peace on terms requiring them, in common prudence, to keep millions of men under arms. They have so little confidence in German promises that they will pay no attention to her expressed willingness to join in an effort to make peace permanent—after the peace treaty has been signed. They are fighting to make peace permanent, they are fighting to destroy the great evil out of which this war grew, the military ideas and ambitions of the ruling class of Prussia. They will keep on fighting until they accomplish their object.

The bad impression this German note has created can be removed only by a frank acceptance of the fundamental condition, the full and adequate guarantee of future peace. Germany knows the nature of that guarantee, the war will not end until she gives it. Diplomatic evasions and subterfuges will avail nothing. Germany can deceive nobody, and her unseemly reply to the President's friendly suggestion will hardly incline the Washington Government to further peace proposals. Germany has already lost so very great part of the good opinion of the neutral world that she can ill afford to throw away more of it recklessly.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

Trade reports show that discussion of proposals for a peace conference has not affected the highly prosperous condition of our great iron and steel industry. There is no sign of weakness or reaction. While the demand from foreign countries is still so great that it cannot be satisfied even if delivery be deferred for a year and a half, the demand from our own people has become the most interesting and significant feature of the market.

Those who feared that a movement for peace negotiations would check the foreign demand find no warrant for their misgivings. In the last few days foreign orders have been placed for large quantities of shell steel, wire, 200 locomotives, 3,000 cars, and more than 100,000 tons of pig iron. There are new orders for ship plates to be delivered in the third quarter of 1918, and several have been declined, although very high prices or premiums were offered. Our own yards have contracts for more than 400 ships. A majority of the contracts for shell steel have clauses permitting substitution of material needed in time of peace. Our railroad companies are still buying. It now appears that their orders in November amounted to $130,000,000, but delivery will be long delayed. It is said that existing contracts cover the mills' capacity for making rails until July, 1918. Competition for the supply of tin plate has raised the price to $8 a box, against $3.60 about a year ago. Many of the steel mills are taking no orders for next year. While the great recent growth of domestic demand recalls Mr. SCHWAB'S prediction that it would absorb the industry's productive capacity for years to come, there is also to be taken into account the foreign after-the-war demand for machinery and for raw material to be used in rebuilding. Whatever may be the result of any movement for peace, the prosperity of this important industry is assured for a long time.

FROM SPEAKER CLARK.

Speaker CLARK writes THE TIMES as follows:

In an editorial entitled "The Public Buildings Scandal" of Wednesday, Dec. 20, among other things you claim that Bowling Green, Mo., where I live, is to get an $80,000 Post Office building. Your exact words, as far as I am concerned, are:

"Speaker Clark's Bowling Green, 1,585, for $80,000."

Your statement is absolutely untrue. The bill provides for a $40,000 building for Bowling Green—you doubled it. Your action could not be an accident; it must be malice. You could not have made any such mistake unconsciously.

THE TIMES regrets the error, but why should one of the most amiable of men ascribe malice to THE TIMES, and so near Christmas, too? By consulting page 124, left column, of his favorite journal, The Congressional Record, for Dec. 7 he will find the appropriation for the Bowling Green building set down at $80,000 and the population of the town as 1,585. Representative FREAR of Wisconsin or some compositor in the Government Printing Office is the person whose doubtless innocent "malice" Mr. CLARK should reprehend.

Mr. CLARK tells us that Bowling Green,

instead of having 1,585 inhabitants, has nearly 3,000. The Post Office receipts are above $10,000 a year and increasing rapidly—almost at the rate of $1,000 a year. It is the county seat of one of the largest and most beautiful counties in the world.

Do the undoubted size and loveliness of Pike County, the growth of Bowling Green to nearly 3,000 souls, and its rising postal receipts justify a $40,000 Federal building in Bowling Green? In the opinion of THE TIMES, No, until it appears that the rental of sufficient accommodations for the postal business there is more than the annual interest on $40,000 plus the annual charge for maintenance and operation, depreciation, care, and supplies.

Mr. CLARK liberates his soul further:

If Congress should appropriate every dollar of money that there is in the Treasury for use in New York City you would not object. For several years I have been trying to devise a better scheme of erecting public buildings than we now have. I have contended for a long time that there ought to be fixed conditions on which public buildings would be erected automatically—conditions as to population and postal receipts. I am utterly unwilling that such things should be disposed of by any Cabinet Minister who is simply a head clerk to the President.

Mr. CLARK'S gracious theory of THE TIMES'S notion of Government expenditure and economy is interesting as the emanation of a fervid and romantic temperament. THE TIMES cannot agree with any automatic and arbitrary plan for the erection of public buildings. Each project should be investigated, approved, or disapproved on its merits, by a competent and disinterested body. So long as the present system is followed, so long will the Public Building bill be largely a conglomerate of grab and waste.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

President WILSON'S popular vote of 9,116,296 is the largest ever given to a candidate for the office. President TAFT, in 1908, received 7,637,676. The figures, however, do not indicate all they seem to indicate, for the total vote has been so greatly swelled by woman suffrage and other causes that the comparison cannot be made fairly. The immense possibilities of the woman vote in deciding an election are clearly shown for the first time. At the last Presidential election only six States had woman suffrage; at this election twelve had it, one-fourth of the Union.

In the table we printed yesterday the vote of New York for HUGHES and WILSON amounted to 1,632,390, and that of Illinois to 2,102,397. Four years ago the vote of New York for WILSON, TAFT, and ROOSEVELT was 1,500,924, and that of Illinois was 1,045,139. The increase of New York's vote over that of four years ago was only 131,466; that of Illinois was 1,057,258. Illinois nearly doubled her vote, while New York's increase was slight. Since 1912 the States which have added women to their voters are Illinois, Kansas, Oregon, Montana, Arizona, and Nevada.

The President's popular plurality is less than that received by either TAFT, ROOSEVELT, or MCKINLEY, but it is the largest ever received by a Democratic candidate. GROVER CLEVELAND'S, in what was then called the "landslide" year of 1892, was 380,810. No other candidate, either Republican, Whig, or Democrat, until MCKINLEY'S time, received anything like WILSON'S plurality except GRANT, who in the year when the Democratic Party was wrecked with GREELEY, 1872, received 762,991. In fact, until the advent of BRYAN as a Presidential candidate got the country in the habit of casting enormous majorities against him, the electoral pluralities seldom ranged over 100,000 or 200,000 for anybody. CLEVELAND in 1888 had 98,017 plurality over HARRISON; in 1884 he had 62,683 over BLAINE; in 1880 GARFIELD had 7,018 over HANCOCK; in 1876 TILDEN had 250,935 over HAYES; in 1868 GRANT had 305,456 over SEYMOUR.

One of the most significant things in the returns is the falling off of the Socialist vote from 901,873 in 1912 to about 750,000. For many elections the Socialist vote steadily, though slowly, increased. A falling off was hardly expected; a slower increase was looked for. The reason of the slump, now that it has come, is easy to guess at. The men who are ardent disciples of KARL MARX from knowledge and conviction will never, of course, abandon the Socialist Party. Socialism, however, can hardly expect to turn the whole voting population into thoroughgoing Socialist apostles; it must gain elsewhere, it must get the votes of men who have a smattering of the Socialist philosophy, who think fairly well of it, and who are dissatisfied with one thing or another in present conditions. These votes they have been gaining; now they have ceased to gain any, and have lost about 150,000 of those they had gained. These voters have found that they can get reforms adopted or changes made through the old parties, without recourse to a forlorn hope, and have voted accordingly. If the Socialist Party's source of supply from the generally discontented class is thus cut off, we need not expect to see it gain enough votes from real converts to be a menace to the old parties for many years to come.

AN INJUSTICE TO A FAMOUS AMERICAN.

The charge of Mr. GARDNER that I am for Prussia and Prussianism is, of course, utterly untrue. I am for America first, last, and all the time—The Hon. JAMES R. MANN of Illinois.

Mr. MANN hardly needed to defend himself against the charge of the impulsive Massachusetts insurrecto. He proved his loyalty to America first, last, and all the time when, with 101 other Republican Representatives, he voted for the MCLEMORE resolution to give up the rights of Americans upon the high seas. More than half of the Republicans of the House were as thorough Americans as he. Standpatters and Progressives stood side by side in that test of Americanism. Mr. GARDNER is unjust to insurge against Mr. MANN. Besides, the father of the Mann act is a constructive statesman.

DRAINING THE GREAT LAKES.

There has been a quick response to Canada's embargo upon the sale of electricity created by the Niagara water power which Canada is entitled to use by international treaty. For years it has been proposed to make fuller use of the portion of Niagara's power which belongs to the United States, but which was not used because of the threat to the Falls. No progress was made until the industries in the Buffalo region were deprived of their Canadian power. Forthwith the Senate passed the resolution increasing the American consumption of the water of Niagara to 20,000 cubic feet per second. Canada uses 36,000 feet. That exhausts the consumption of water allowed by treaty, and endangers the Falls, according to all previous views of the subject. The threat to the industries dependent upon the Falls prevailed where the threat to the Falls themselves was powerless. The House did not pass the Senate's resolution forthwith, but postponed it until after the holiday recess.

The Falls are also attacked in the rear. Only a little earlier in the year the Circuit Court in Illinois upheld the contention of a taxpayer that the $20,000,000 appropriated by Illinois for its deep water canal must be spent upon a canal of at least 14 feet depth. The suit was brought because the State planned to make part of the construction of 8 feet depth. The effect upon the amount of water required is apparent. It is notable that the Conference Committee struck out from the River and Harbor bill the clause limiting the amount of water which can be diverted from Lake Michigan for the Illinois River improvement. Why are the conservationists silent under this proposal to drain the Great Lakes into the Mississippi instead of the St. Lawrence? Chicago, finding itself drowned in its own sewage, preferred to drain its wastes away with lake water instead of building sewage disposal works, like other cities upon the lakes. In order to create the flow of water the Federal Government gave permission to take 5,000 cubic feet of water per minute from Lake Michigan. Much more has been taken, and the Chicago sewage is now threatening disease all along the drainage canal, which it is proposed to turn into a waterway, taking an indefinite quantity of lake water.

The interest of New York in this is that it will lower the water line in half a dozen cities of this State upon Lake Ontario, whose harbors already are too shallow. Moreover, it will affect the level in the Erie Canal, which is supplied from the Niagara River. Below Niagara, upon the St. Lawrence rapids, there are great water-power developments, and greater are planned, which have a right to calculate upon the natural flow from the lakes. The level of the lakes concerns Canada as much as the United States, and Chicago's selfishness can hardly fail to cause international friction. If Chicago can take for its waterway twice as much as it was allowed for its sanitary canal it can take twice as much as it asks for its power canal.

The threat to Niagara from the power along its banks is slight compared with the possibilities of the Chicago grab. According to the reports of United States engineers, Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie have fallen almost ten inches, and Lake Ontario almost twice as much, and the fall is continuing. They also report that the lowering of the lakes exceeds their estimates when the Chicago project was proposed. It is fair to suppose that the increased takings will also surpass the estimates. When Chicago proposed to relieve itself of its wastes by turning the Illinois River into an open sewer the state of public opinion and the art of sanitation allowed it. But there are now better methods of disposing of city wastes. The United States intervened to prevent New Jersey from draining raw sewage into the harbor and to prevent the Bronx region from an unnatural drainage of its sewers into the Hudson. In time it is expected that this city must adopt other methods with its sewage than those which have no defense but custom. Chicago, like other cities upon the lakes, should assume the cost of its own sanitation, and should not rob the lakes of water which cannot be spared.

DIVISIONAL FEDERAL CENTRES.

The San Francisco Chronicle bulges with a grandiose idea. The United States is so fat of area and population that administrative branches of the Government, "Divisional Centres," should be established. Washington is becoming "an assemblage of impersonal bureaus," without entire comprehension of the infinite variety of American conditions. By creating Divisional Centres the Government will get "new vision" and be brought into "real contact with the people." The vision and contact will be expensive. Who but a churl grudges expense, especially when so monstrous a deficit awaits the Treasury?

Vision and contact, the happiness of the people dealing "directly across the table with its citizens," need to be realized in Federal architecture. San Francisco's "pride might be stirred by "the prospect of a splendid building to "adorn her Civic Centre," but far be selfishness from the Native Sons! No, the establishment of branches of the Federal departments "in such regional "centres as Boston, Chicago, New Or-"leans, and San Francisco" is a matter of national interest, of the promotion of justice, and would relieve "the "present overloading at the Capital "Centre."

Boston declines, through Senator LODGE and Senator WEEKS. She is aloof, somewhat of a snob, anyway, doesn't want to deal directly with the Government across the table. Portland would be a better Divisional Centre.

San Francisco kindly consents that there shall be only one National Capital. It has been feared that, dreaming of the two-capital days of earlier geography, Hartford and New Haven, Providence and Newport, she would insist on the application of the plan to Federal affairs and architecture.

Besides, when the Hon. HIRAM JOHNSON takes his seat in the Senate, will not the National Capital become a branch and annex of California?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Pathetic Form of Credulity.

If there is anything on which the French pride themselves more than on their courage—anything on which, it must be admitted, they have a right to pride themselves—it is on being an intelligent people, with a great capacity for straight reasoning and sound logic, and with making habitual use of both. Yet there is probably not another country in Europe of anything like the same degree of education and cultivation in which anybody like the woman who called herself "Madame THEBES" could even begin to make the reputation as a prophet which she did or could win the confidence of as many patrons in high as well as low social strata.

We have exactly such impudent charlatans in this country, and not a few of them—men and women whose predictions quite as often "come true" as did those of Madame THEBES—but here they hide as contemptuously tolerated lawbreakers in shabby back parlors on obscure streets, and though they have a few clients besides the frankly ignorant and the frankly superstitious, these exceptional dupes are sufficiently ashamed of their weakness to keep it secret.

It is, of course, a fact that this most notorious of modern readers of palms and interpreters of dreams made not a few hits that could pass for wonderful with the unthinking, but the full measure of her success is attainable by anybody of a little more than ordinary shrewdness who will only prophesy often enough. Then the laws of chance come into play, so that some of the guesses shall be right, and after that another law takes effect—the law that only fortunate guesses are remembered when the desire to believe is present and that all except failures are forgotten when it is absent. Fortune-tellers everywhere profit by the first peculiarity, and so do amateur or unscientific predicters of the weather, while the second, queerly enough, works constantly against the real meteorologists employed to make forecasts by Governments.

The great achievement of Madame THEBES was in giving a year in advance, the date of a war involving all of Europe. When the war came her votaries were deeply impressed. It disturbs their faith in the woman's powers not a bit that in practically everything else she said about the conflict she was ludicrously mistaken, and obviously knew no more about it than did any other careful and apprehensive observer of the European situation in 1913.

"Marshals" Once Were Grooms.

That only now has General JOFFRE been raised to the rank known to speakers of English as "Marshal," and that even now, when the great war is well along in its third year, has the name been accorded to him, is significant of the way in which France is conducting her share of the conflict. NAPOLEON scattered the title so lavishly among his commanders that the hope of its attainment, according to legend, at least, was in the minds of all his soldiers, and every private's knapsack contained the baton that would be the symbol of his coming glory. At present the effort is to keep credit from individuals as much as possible, and to give it to the army as a whole and to the country.

In the case of JOFFRE an exception had to be made in order that his removal from command in the field might be the promotion he had so well earned, and not the humiliation it otherwise would have been.

The Germans, as might have been expected, still have many Marshals—they still trust to the old appeal and are willing to gratify ambition in the old cheap way. Like many other French words relating to war and hunting, "Maréchal," in its older form "Mareschal," is of purely Teutonic derivation in both its parts, and the word has had a curious history. Some words rise in the world with the passage of the centuries and others fall. This is one that from the very humblest of beginnings has come to great estate.

The Marshals do not owe their name to Mars, though they are his votaries. In the olden times they were about the humblest men in an army—horse servants, or grooms. Then they advanced to the dignity of being horseshoers, and those highly respected artisans are still "maréchals" in France, though "ferrants" has to be added to make their calling clear. And while "Maréchal de France" is a magnificent title, there are also "Maréchals des Logis," who are in cavalry regiments only what "sergents" are in infantry regiments.

His Reasons Are but Explanations.

One of our correspondents brought up anew, yesterday, the old question of the raft that can support but one of two men struggling in the water—should the stronger of the two let the weaker have it or should he take it, as he can, for himself?

The case can still be argued about as easily one way as the other, and the stronger man could—and not infrequently would, presumably—settle it in his own favor. He has on his side what in civil life corresponds to the "military necessity" by which in war the Germans justify whatever they want to do, and if he felt the need of excusing his selfishness he might plead the so-called—and most inaccurately called—"first law of nature," self-preservation. Even on economic and social grounds he might make something of a defense by asserting the superior value of his life, to the world, as compared with that of the weakling.

And after he had exhausted the whole list of arguments, common instinct and feeling would insist that they were all fallacious, and, if he were at all above the perishing beasts, he would be ashamed of himself for all the rest of his days.

There is a certain obligation to be heroic and self-sacrificing when opportunity offers. Refusal to meet it is hardly punishable—it is not very clearly reprehensible—but recognition of it is invariably rewarded with honor, and a "folkway" so nearly universal must have good and practical reasons—not mere sentimentality—as its basis.

As for the two men on the raft, the stronger is by no means certainly the better or the more essential to the world's welfare, and he has no right to decide that he is either.

The Second-Class Postage Rate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To the high cost of living may soon be added the high cost of reading matter, if the movement in Congress to increase largely second-class postage succeeds.

It is proposed to fix the rates by zones, the first zone, comprising a radius of 300 miles, to be as now, 1 cent a pound; the most distant zone to be the prohibitive rate of 6 cents a pound. These rates apply, of course, to religious and agricultural papers, magazines, and all periodicals.

When Congress many years ago established a low rate on second-class publications it was done to provide the people with cheap periodical reading matter and accomplished the purpose designed perfectly.

The publishing business has grown to vast proportions, employing great numbers of men and women. Now it is proposed in an instant, as it were, to destroy this great industry, for the effect of the contemplated increase would be to kill hundreds of useful publications and cripple all others. Nearly every periodical would have to raise its subscription rates or go out of business, thereby placing upon the reading public a most onerous and unnecessary tax, as the Postmaster General has only recently announced a surplus in his department of over $5,000,000.

Unless people wake up and send vigorous protests to Washington, this measure, which is to be attached to the Post Office Appropriation bill as a rider, (a sneaking form of legislation,) is likely to slip through and become law.

Every man and woman interested in getting reading matter at the present low rates should at once write a letter of protest to his or her Congressman and the two Senators from the State, addressing the communication to Washington, D. C. M. T. R.

New York, Dec. 26, 1916.

A Credit to "Automobile Row."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From time to time the citizens of this old town are seized with spasms of city beautiful frenzy, and Greenwich Village and some Harlem neighborhoods blossom with window boxes, but the fervor appears to die down.

So far as known to me, only one trade has specialized on floral and plant decoration, (outside of the florists, of course,) On Broadway, in "Automobile Row," are to be found many windows showing thrifty plants in and out of window boxes. As a rule, the displays are in excellent taste and the growing things are kept in condition, which is more than can be said of many bedraggled-appearing window boxes on Fifth Avenue. That thoroughfare also shows the horror of gilded wicker receptacles, holding big varieties of plants. L.

New York, Dec. 26, 1916.

Send Newspapers to Belligerents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let all our people who know any one in Germany or the other warring countries send newspapers which give our view of the war. That is, at least, uncolored by censorship. Mutual, profitable trade is a great bond between nations, but mutual knowledge is better. I find that the censors pass newspapers and periodicals with all sorts of comments on the war, while they shut out innocent references from private letters.

BOLTON HALL.

New York, Dec. 26, 1916.

THIS FLOOD OF CRITICISM.

Real Meaning of a Diplomatic Document Lost Sight Of.

Williamstown, Mass., Dec. 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common fairness the President of the United States deserves to have his note of Dec. 18 taken for exactly what it is, a diplomatic document issued to belligerents by a professedly neutral country. It is true that Mr. Wilson is so constituted, intellectually, that he cannot refrain from clothing his official proposals with a streaming rhetoric which leads him into sweeping generalizations and emotional vaguenesses of statement, but it is quite easy, if one will only make the effort, to find a definite and wholly reasonable policy. Since we are to have Mr. Wilson in charge of our foreign relations for the duration of the present war, to all appearances, it is a waste of time for ardent champions of the Entente Powers to explode in fury over what are obviously the efforts of the President to take a diplomatically neutral position. So long as this country is officially neutral, and so long as it continues to deal with each side in the war on an equal footing, there is a certain spirit and phraseology which must be adhered to in diplomatic communications. Mr. Wilson, like an amateur, overacts his part, but the personal style in which he couches his patently official acts should not be given undue weight.

To any one who has become accustomed to the President's habit of utterance, it is clear that he intended to take a very cautious step, based wholly upon our national interests and avoiding any pronouncement upon war issues. His request that each side state its war objects in specific terms was solely for the purpose of clarifying the position of the United States as a neutral, and contained nothing that any other country could reasonably resent. It was a mere request; it was diplomatically "correct," and it was expressly dissociated from the contemporaneous German "peace suggestion." If Mr. Wilson could have refrained from his purely pro forma statement that "the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind are virtually the same," and from the intimation that a statement of peace terms might "clear the way at least for a conference," nine-tenths of the denunciation poured forth upon him at home and abroad would have been prevented. But these observations are only the rhetorical trimming of the note, not its diplomatic kernel, and while nobody can for a moment deny their ineptitude, it serves no useful purpose to bury the President in floods of abuse.

Americans who sympathize with the Entente Allies, or with the Teutonic league, would do a far greater service to their country by pointing out the actual essential purpose of the note and supporting it as a reasonable exercise of national policy than by outdoing the most extravagant European critic who has not the familiarity which we have with President Wilson's mental peculiarities in indignant denunciation. It is not the President's business to pass judgment on anything European that does not affect our national interests, so long as we remain officially neutral, and it is an utter absurdity to seize upon his language in diplomatic notes as an index of his personal opinions. This point seems obscure to most Europeans, and to not a few Americans, but in fairness to the President it cannot be allowed to drop out of sight. He is rigidly limited by his official position. From the tone of most of the communications in THE TIMES and numerous utterances reported from public men, one gathers that the precise diplomatic bearing of the President's note is a negligible matter, and the only thing to be considered is its apparent anti or pro German leanings. It is hard to characterize such treatment of a definite act of national foreign policy by any terms less severe than superficial and childish. I commend THE TIMES for its attitude in upholding and explaining the President's position.

THEODORE CLARKE SMITH,
(Professor of American History, Williams College.)

French's Resignation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Dec. 2 you say: "A shock was felt all over the civilized world when Sir John French resigned his command in the British Army because of the Ulster disturbance." You will allow me, I hope, to correct this mistake. An interview had taken place between General Gough, Mr. Seely, the Minister of War; Sir John French, and, I believe, Lord Morley, but the others who were present or who knew of what went on were never fully disclosed. As a result, a document was given to General Gough, signed by Seely and French, stating that the English Army would not be used to attack Ulster, which only desired to remain under the British flag. This document was afterward repudiated by the politicians, and Sir John French had no other course, as a man of honor, but to resign. The politicians' idea of honor is not the soldier's, as you know in your own country.

W. H. D. ROUSE.

Cambridge, England, Dec. 12, 1916.

War Relief in the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The West, which Mrs. Atherton accuses of lack of generosity in contributing to relief funds, is rather too large a section to be either accused or defended in toto. Speaking, however, for the one State of California, I want to draw attention to the fact that up to June 1 its per capita contribution to the Commission for Relief in Belgium was larger than that of any other State in the Union.

EGBERT R. WELCH.

Porterville, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1916.

Rise Early and Read The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has the pleasure of doing business in your city about six months in a year. I have found by arising a half hour earlier in the morning and reading THE TIMES for one hour that I have gained more knowledge and more progress in business than in any other way. I think should you pass this idea along to others, people looking for business in your city, the suggestion would shortly be appreciated. M. O'CONNOR.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1916.

LIFE'S LOG BOOK.

The log is dragging. May the voyage tell
No seaman's mishap. As I cross life's sea
I would look forward to the evening bell,
Proud if the last watch may but come to me
With naught ill written of my destiny.

If rocks affright and shoals make insecure
My vessel's course, if tempests interfere
To drive me far, yet may my hope endure,
My hand be firm, my vision ever clear,
And in my heart no trace of coward fear.

If every league but write that all is well,
With cautious speed and lights of safety set,
Strong in the faith wherein good sailors dwell,
I may sight port across the water's fret,
Proud of the book that proves the dangers met.

LURANA SHELDON.

NATION-WIDE CONGRESS TO END FOOD GAMBLING

Delegates from Farmers and Consumers to Consider Plan for a Central Bureau Here.

Producers, farmers' organizations, and consumers' leagues all over the country have arranged for a conference in this city in April to devise a more direct method of handling foodstuffs so as to reduce the profits of middlemen and in some cases eliminate them entirely.

"Under this plan every State would have its offices and its own marketing depot in this city," said Commissioner Hartigan of the Department of Weights and Measures yesterday. "The organizations would co-operate in getting information as to the condition of the market here and order shipments to New York accordingly. This would prevent the taking of profits by speculators through artificially fixed prices. There is nothing in the plan which would conflict with the proposal for large terminal markets and the two would work well together. Neither is there anything in the plan which the honest middlemen should fear. Eighty per cent. of the food consumed in New York is sent from other States; in fact every State in the Union sends food here.

"Vermont already has an office here for watching the market, advising farmers, and handling Vermont products. North Dakota, Washington, and California are going to open offices here, and Florida farmers' organizations have worked out a plan for co-operative selling through a Florida agency in this city."

A census taken by Commissioner Hartigan of the food bills which New York legislators intend to propose at Albany at the opening of the session show that they number fifty-three and embrace many radical proposals, some of which would make the State control of the food supply almost as absolute as the power exercised by Food Dictator Batocki in Germany.

Supreme Court Justice Bijur took under advisement yesterday the question whether State Commissioner of Food and Markets John J. Dillon was within his rights in issuing a regulation that all eggs put in cold storage should be stamped with the date before leaving the warehouses.

One argument made against the stamping of eggs was that many cooks used egg shells to settle the grounds in making coffee, and that stamped egg shells might therefore be injurious to health.

Mr. Becker said the State had in its possession affidavits from a dealer who had stamped his eggs for years, showing that the cost of labor and breakage was negligible. There was no method so simple and effective as the stamping of cold storage eggs, he said, in preventing them from being passed off on the public as fresh eggs.

The hearing was on an injunction obtained by Commissioner Dillon against the sale of unstamped cold storage eggs. If the injunction is made permanent those selling unstamped eggs will be in contempt of court. The law provides no penalty for violators of Commissioner Dillon's regulations.

WOULD LIMIT COAL PRICES.

Bay State Commission Suggests Other Radical Measures.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The immediate causes for the high price of anthracite coal are increases in the prices charged by the mining companies, high freight rates on water-borne coal, and the difficulty of obtaining additional supplies, according to a report made to Governor McCall today by a commission appointed to investigate the cost of living.

The commission, as relief measures, asks the Legislature to consider whether the duties of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners may not be extended to control by license the business of buying and selling coal used for domestic purposes. A legislative inquiry into the desirability of municipal coal pockets, equipped with modern facilities for storage and handling, also is recommended.

The commission suggests, further, that a conference of the Governors of the New England States be called to formulate a plan for joint action in case an emergency arises in the coming months.

The report recommends that the Legislature memorialize Congress to pass a law that will empower the Federal authorities to separate the anthracite coal business from control by any railroad; obtain the prompt return of empty coal cars; direct the railroads, in case of emergency, to give preference to shipments of the necessities of life; prevent discrimination in the distribution of coal to different markets, and regulate prices at which anthracite coal is sold by mining companies or their agents.

RAISE COAL 50 CENTS A TON.

Burns Brothers Say They Pay $9.25 and Sell to Public at $8.25.

Burns Bros., the largest retail coal dealers in the city, raised the price of coal yesterday from $7.75 to $8.25 a ton, the first time they have increased the price since the sudden drop a month ago.

"We are buying coal now at the rate of $9.25 from dealers outside of the big producing companies," said Frank Burns. "This is $1 a ton more than we are asking the public to pay, but we are able to keep to the lower figure because part of our supply is being received from the mines formerly controlled by the railroads. They have continued to furnish coal at $5.50 and $6 a ton.

"On the other hand, independent dealers are able to charge higher prices on account of the shortage. We did not raise our prices during or after the snowstorm shortly before Christmas, although some other firms are reported to have raised theirs. This time it has become necessary because of the increased prices we must pay on account of the apparent shortage."

MILK PRICES GO HIGHER.

Producers to Get an Extra Five Cents Per Hundred Pounds.

A new scale of wholesale prices, which gives the milk producers 5 cents a hundred pounds more than they received under the agreement which ended the milk strike in October, was agreed on last night at a meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel of State Senator Charles W. Wicks and two representatives each of the milk producers and milk distributers.

The price fixed was between $2.10 and $2.20 a hundred pounds for fresh milk, varying according to the distance of the farms from New York City. The milk strike resulted in an increase of 45 cents per hundred pounds to the producers, and the present increase is added to this. The new rate will prevail through January, February, and March.

R. D. Cooper of Little Falls and F. H. Thompson of Holland Patent represented the producers, and I. A. Bomel of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company and Theodore G. Caldwell of the R. F. Stevens Company represented the dealers.

KOSHER BEEF AT 15 CENTS.

Packing Companies Agree Not to Raise Rate Without Notification.

Packing companies which kill beef with kosher ceremonies and sell plates and chucks, the only parts of the beef eaten by orthodox Jews, agreed yesterday at a conference with representatives of the Federation of Retail Kosher Butchers to keep the price of these parts of beef at 15 cents a pound, which is the present rate, and not to raise it without notifying the retailers and explaining the cause. Chucks and plates retailed at 18 cents a pound last week, then the kosher butchers boycotted them, forcing the price down to 15 cents. Another conference will be held today in order to satisfy the kosher butchers that the price of 15 cents a pound is justified.

FOR CO-OPERATION TO CUT LIVING COST

George W. Perkins Outlines Recommendations of Whitman's Food Commission.

ASKS BETTER DISTRIBUTION

Believes Changes Can Be Made Without Danger of Prosecution Under Donnelly Act.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of Governor Whitman's food commission appointed to investigate the cost of living, announced yesterday that the commission would recommend that producers, distributers, and dealers be permitted to co-operate in the distribution of foods without incurring the danger of prosecution under the Donnelly act. This, with the establishment of a department of markets, he thought, would supply the most effective means of reducing food prices. He did not believe that the Donnelly act would have to be repealed or altered.

Mr. Perkins made his announcement before the Section of Economics of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the School of Mines, Columbia University. He pointed out that, although only 10 per cent. of the people's money was expended for transportation, there were two Public Service Commissions, while there was no State body to look after the food question, in which from 40 to 50 per cent. of the people's income was involved.

The establishment of a centralized State market department, with offices in this city, he said, would be one of the recommendations of his commission.

"There has been a great deal of misinformation as to how well situated the farmer is," Mr. Perkins said, "about the difficulty of distribution, and all of his troubles. The public looks at the high prices and is likely to overlook the troubles of the producers."

The lack of labor and the higher wages the producers had to pay were causes for increased prices, he said; another was the poor crops and another the large exportations to Europe.

"We are going to suggest," he asserted, "that the old competitive methods have reached a point where they are scarcely to be tolerated. We have got to permit legally a co-operative scheme of handling foodstuffs.

"We hear much of the milk situation. Well, the farmer is reaching the point where he has got to raise the price or go out of business. Much could be accomplished by co-operation. The farmer is at a loss to know whether to go ahead and co-operate and incur the danger of prosecution under the Donnelly act. He has practically gone ahead in evasion of the act.

"We are going to recommend that the time has come when there must be some form of co-operation in getting the milk from the producer to the dealer and to the consumer."

Mr. Perkins said that, in view of the great competition of today, janitors levied "a beautiful graft" from dealers in return for permission to deliver milk and other foods.

"There is a little rake-off here and a little rake-off there, and the competition is so great that the man who makes the deliveries doesn't kick much," he said. "This expense to them aggregates many thousands. If there was one system for the delivery of milk all this would be rectified."

Duplication of service also added expense to the consumer, Mr. Perkins added. Investigation had shown that twenty wagons called in a single morning in one block to take orders and make deliveries, involving tremendous waste in the course of a year.

The fish industry, he said, was the best example of the frightful waste. The waters were so polluted around New York that fish were driven miles out to sea, and the present methods of obtaining and delivering fish to the consumers caused the prices to go up. The fish interests, he felt, should be permitted, not forced, to co-operate under State supervision.

Mr. Perkins said that publicity in regard to the various industries and their finances, under State supervision, would be recommended if the co-operation suggested was permitted.

NAVY BUDGET GROWING.

Committee Increases Aviation Appropriation to $5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs, which is now drafting the Naval Appropriation bill, has agreed upon a number of increases and new appropriations. The building program is yet to be reached.

The bill will carry approximately $5,000,000 for aviation, as compared with an appropriation of $3,500,000 last session. Practically the entire amount is to be spent for aircraft, as the bill will carry a proviso that not more than $75,000 shall be spent for drafting and clerical hire.

For arming and equipping the naval militia the bill will provide about $1,500,000 in lieu of $1,220,000 appropriated in the last budget. The sum of $130,000 will be carried for organizing the naval reserve force, and for establishing training schools and equipment for the reserve about $50,000 additional.

A new gunshop at the Washington Navy Yard will be authorized. This will cost approximately $1,700,000

DAY OF GAYETIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Miss Evelyn Preston, Debutante, Entertained at Dinner Dance at Sherry's.

MISS DEARTH INTRODUCED

Parties for Misses Kittredge, Guye, and Pynchon, and for Girls Net Yet Out.

Gayety for young people reigned again yesterday. The largest entertainment was the dinner and dance Ralph J. Preston gave at Sherry's for his débutante daughter, Miss Evelyn W. Preston. The dinner, served in the tapestry suite, was for 200 guests, and 300 more were invited for the dance in the small ballroom. Miss Preston was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, her aunts by marriage, her mother having been Miss Elizabeth Thompson. There was the usual supper served between 12 and 1 o'clock.

There were many of the older married people asked as well as the younger set. Among the débutantes were the Misses Sylvestre Moran, Teresa Fabbri, W. Ellen McCarter, Helen James, Ethel B. Harriman, and Helen Hoadley; also Angelica Brown, Eugenie Ladenberg, Ruth Twombly, Harriette Post, Mary C. Alexander, Mary Cass Canfield, Ruth Morgan, Mimi Scott, Frances L. Riker, and Mary Wiborg. Also Mrs. Sloane Dodge, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Grace Eaton Schoonmaker, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

Mrs. George Watson Kittredge entertained at the Amackassin Club at Yonkers with a dance and supper for her débutante daughter, Miss Mary H. Kittredge. The decorations were holly and evergreen. Receiving with Miss Kittredge were her school chums, the Misses Frances Scovill of New York, Ethel Barksdale of Wilmington, Del., Anne Brown Oler of Larchmont, and Miss Fielding-Jones of Providence, R. I. There were about 200 guests in all.

Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes gave a dance at her residence, 11 West Ninety-fourth Street, for her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Trevor Adams, who were married several weeks ago, and for Mr. and Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes, Jr., whose marriage was in June. The guests included the Misses Nan Hardwick, Dorothy Dart, Katharine Adams, Emily Kent, Margaret Hutchings, Betty Brace, Emily Wood, Helen Adams, and Ella Vaughan Patterson.

Mrs. William Curtis Demorest was the hostess at a tea dance at her residence, 18 East Ninety-fourth Street, for her daughter, Miss Charlotte K. Demorest, who is not out. The guests included members of the younger set, among them the Misses Margaret Dickson, Mary D. Landstreet, Betsy Flagg, Martha Ottley, Louise Schieffelin, Gertrude Ogden, Helen Trevor, Louise Mabon, Betty Stettinius, Jean Douglas, Andree Clark, and Lucile Baldwin.

Mrs. Walter C. Noyes was the hostess at her residence, 9 East Fifty-first Street, at a small dance and supper for her younger daughter, Miss Catherine C. Noyes, not yet out. The guests included a sprinkling of buds, friends of Miss Noyes's elder sister, Marian, a débutante. Among the guests were the Misses Jeannette Chappell, Pauline Bourne, Victorine Kellogg, Nanine Pond, Julia Gould, Barabara Kerley, Helen La Retra, Katharine Fitch, Edith McCoombs, Hilda Schrenkeisen and Edna Rauch.

In the afternoon Mrs. Henry Golden Dearth gave a reception, followed by a dinner and theatre party to introduce her daughter, Miss Nina Golden Dearth. After the play, Mrs. Dearth took her guests to Miss Fenton's ball. Receiving with Miss Dearth and Mrs. Dearth were the Misses Alice R. Lawrence, Annette Moran, Adelaide Landon, Dorothy Miller, Loraine Allen, Augusta de Forest, Theodora Tiffany and Barbara Benson of Philadelphia. The additional guests for the dinner and play were Robert Garrere, Elliot Cobb, J. de Witt Peltz, Allan MacDougall, Howland H. Pell, Jr., Coburn Gilman, Julius Speyers, Dudley Mills and others.

Mrs. Daniel M. Leary gave a luncheon at Sherry's for two of the season's buds, the Misses Charlotte Guye and Beatrice Pynchon. Among the girls were the Misses Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth, Therese Browning, Lilly Stehli, Geneviève Clendinin, Henrietta Talcott, Geraldine Hall, Evangeline Johnson, Alice De Lamar, Marion Danforth, and Miss Hoyt.

Another entertainment for the younger set was the dance Mrs. J. Robinson Beare of 515 Park Avenue gave for her daughter, Miss Beatrice Beard, at the St. Regis. Miss Beard is to make her début next year. The dance was in the Marble Ballroom, and at midnight a supper was served to 200 guests. The guests included the Misses Edith Gould, Dorothy Scudder, Grace Sherrerd, Mary Dickson, Dorothy Rossiter, Blossom Gray, Alida Chamberlain, Coralie Ward, and Adia Heinze.

The first of the Colony Dances, for girls not yet out, was held last evening at the Colony Club. Several dinners preceded it.

JUDGE YOUNG MARRIES AGAIN

Gives a Surprise by Wedding Miss Mary Cumming, His Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Officials at the White Plains Court House were surprised today when they received word that County Judge Frank L. Young had married Miss Mary E. Cumming, his private secretary, at the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church in Ossining at 9 o'clock this morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James A. McWilliams, the pastor, and the witnesses were Joseph Green, the Judge's law partner, and Russell Cumming, a brother of the bride. The bride and bridegroom left on their honeymoon, which will be spent in the South.

Judge Young was a widower and this is his third marriage. The bride is much younger than the Judge. Judge Young, who has three children living in Ossining, was elected to the County Judgeship at the last election.

CHILDREN ACT 'SNOW WHITE'

Tanis Guinness in Title Role of Fairy Play at Christmas Party.

Miss Tanis Guinness, the young daughter of Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, gave a Christmas party and play yesterday afternoon at the home of her mother, 8 Washington Square North.

"Snow White," the fairy play, was produced on a miniature stage, and sixteen children took part, with Miss Tanis Guinness in the title rôle. The audience was a large and enthusiastic one, about 100 attending, fifty of whom were children. The grown-ups seemed to enjoy the play as much as the little folk.

Mrs. Carpenter of Chicago, who designed the background for the Ten Allies Ball, was in charge of the scenic effects, and Cecil Fletcher was the director. Miss Elsa Maxwell furnished the incidental music.

Among others in the cast were Miss Lilian Emerson, the dancer; Victor Maude, a cousin of Cyril Maude; Miss Charlotte Fairchild, Miss Meraud Guinness, Master Loel Guinness, and Master Leonard Dunne, son of Finley Peter Dunne.

The play lasted about an hour and a half, after which there were refreshments and dancing.

Passengers for Copenhagen.

Some of those booked to leave today for Copenhagen on Oscar II. are:

James G. Bailey, Secretary of the United States Embassy at Petrograd; Mr. and Mrs. James Bell, Captain Frederick Brunnich, J. Brell, J. P. Althberger, W. L. Capers, R. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cavonius, Captain K. Erikson, A. G. Fjare, Miss Magda Fode, Warwick Greene, Theodore Harby, August Freise, Robert Locher, N. L. Nelson, Glenn Stewart, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy at Vienna; T. J. Rothe, H. Schroeder, Karl Lachmann, H. L. Mencken, J. W. Markussen, Mrs. M. Greeven, and C. Lovers.

Asquith Denies Daughter Is to Wed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Former Premier Asquith issued a statement tonight denying that his daughter, Elizabeth, is engaged to be married.

Several of the London newspapers Tuesday morning reported the engagement of Miss Asquith to Hugh S. Gibson, First Secretary of the American Embassy in London.

BRIDE OF DR. BROOKMAN.

Miss Katharine Stewart Married to Rector of St. Peter's, Morristown.

Miss Katharine Stewart and the Rev. Dr. Donald Mayo Brookman, the rector of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, were married on Tuesday in the chapel of St. James, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of New York, officiated. Douglas Brookman of San Francisco was his brother's best man, and the Rev. Stephen Fish Sherman, Jr., rector of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, was one of the ushers.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. William Jay Stewart, formerly of Woodbridge, N. J. Dr. Brookman was formerly Dean of the Cathedral of All Saints, Albany. He and Mrs. Brookman will be at home at the rectory in Morristown after Feb. 1.

THEIR ENGAGEMENT BROKEN

Miss Constance Quinby and Warren Murdock Are Not to Wed.

The engagement of Miss Constance Quinby, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, who lives at the Plaza, and Warren Murdock, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Murdock of Brooklyn and Glen Cove, has been broken by mutual consent. Both families have declined to discuss the severance of the troth.

The engagement was announced in April last.

Miss Norton Weds Lieut. Englehart

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 27.—Miss Imogene Norton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison I. Norton of Bennington, and Lieutenant Francis Augustus Englehart of the United States Coast Artillery were married at 4 o'clock this afternoon at St. Peter's Church, the rector, the Rev. Thornton F. Turner, officiating. The matron of honor was Mrs. Edward Stevens of New York, the maid of honor Miss Elizabeth P. Taylor of Philadelphia, and the bridesmaids Miss Katharine Boyer of East Orange, N. J., Miss Mary Shaw of Old Bennington, Vt., and Miss Helen Boyd of Philadelphia. The best man was Captain Philip Matthews of Fort Totten, and the ushers were Lieutenants Alfred Bainbridge Johnson, James Crawford, and Raymond E. Lee, like the bridegroom, instructors at the West Point Military Academy.

Coleman-Martin Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Edith Natalie Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Martin, to James Andrew Coleman of this city took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 606 West 148th Street. The ceremony was followed by a dinner for the bridal party at the Waldorf-Astoria. After a short honeymoon the couple will reside in the city.

Eyre-La Marche Wedding Jan. 25.

The wedding of Miss Ethel A. La Marche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul La Marche of 48 West Seventy-third Street, and John Eyre, is to take place on Jan. 25, at noon, in the lady chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Miss La Marche has just returned with her parents from their country home at Locust, N. J.

MUSIC AS FACTOR IN PEACE.

A Bond That Might Prevent War, Dr. Damrosch Tells Music Teachers.

How simple or how abstruse is music was discussed by the National Music Teachers' Association yesterday in its annual convention, held at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street. Carl W. Grimm of Cincinnati addressed the teachers on "The Realm of Scales." Dr. Walter Damrosch spoke on "Symphony Concerts for Children and Young People." The New Yorker made a plea for naturalness. In New England, he said, he had noticed a prevalent idea "that music is a kind of mental exercise." Yet even Beethoven had interpreted laughter. Children were quick-set to feel the bond of sympathy with a great composer. Such a bond, since art was international, might keep people from fighting. "I believe that music alone," he added, "may be largely influential in the establishment of a worldwide peace."

The other speaker, Mr. Grimm, brought a message from the West to those who lamented that music "was no longer susceptible of a single original note." No really great composer, he declared, did yet complained that the resources were exhausted. "When you consider that the key of C alone contains 382 separate scales—each one of which may express any emotion, ranging from earnest solemnity and calm melancholy to careless merriment and turbulent joy—you begin to get a proper perspective of the infinite variety to be found in harmony."

Scales were a "scientific achievement," he concluded, instead of a monstrosity, such as it appeared in many popular tunes. The art of music, from being the most primitive, had evolved into the most complex art of the twentieth century.

Appeal in Riverside Theatre Case.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 27.—A. Paul Keith, the Keith & Proctor Amusement Company, and the other defendants in the injunction suit brought by the Hammerstein Amusement Company to prevent the opening of the Riverside Theatre in New York as a vaudeville house yesterday filed notice of appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Simultaneously Justice Arthur S. Tompkins filed his formal order granting the injunction, providing the Hammerstein corporation files a $10,000 indemnity bond. The theatre was opened Monday night under a stay of execution of the injunction.

Dr. Holmes to Act King Hezekiah.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes will become an actor for a evening next Wednesday in a performance of "The Story of the Prophet Isiah" that will be given at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. Mr. Holmes will play the rôle of King Hezekiah. The drama is by Eleanor Wood Whitman of Boston, and more than thirty persons, members of the Messiah Players, will take part in its performance. Syrian music and dancing and native costumes and settings will add atmosphere to the presentation.

German War Pictures for Strand.

The first official motion pictures from the German front to arrive in this country in several months will be exhibited next Sunday and throughout the following two weeks at the Strand. Pictures of Kaiser Wilhelm with the troops on the west front who participated in the battle of the Somme, of Emperor Charles of Austria with soldiers of his army, and of the procession at the funeral of Captain Boelke, the famous German aviator, in which 2,000 officers from various fronts marched, are included in the films.

Will Give 'The Life of Man' Jan. 14.

The Washington Square Players will give a special performance of Andreyev's "The Life of Man" on Sunday night, Jan. 14, at the Comedy. Each year the Players make a special production for their subscribers, and this will be the first performance of the drama in this country. Jose Ruben, Marjorie Vonnegut, and Arthur E. Hohl will play the principal rôles.

Dayton Papers Increase Prices.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Increases in the cost of white paper and other things entering into the making of a newspaper are given as the cause of increase in price today of The Daily News, The Evening Herald, and The Morning Journal to 2 cents a copy.

ALL securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold for cash or on a conservative marginal basis.

Harvey Fisk & Sons

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Uptown Office
15 East 45th St.
Main Office 62 Cedar St.

GABRIELLE WARREN AMONG BRIDES-TO-BE

Daughter of Whitney Warren, the Architect, Is Betrothed to Reginald Rives.

ROLAND HARRIMAN TO WED

Miss Gladys Fries Engaged to Son of Late Financier—Miss Davenport to Marry C. M. Walton, Jr.

Several engagements of interest to society have been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren of 22 East Forty-seventh Street have announced the engagementof their younger daughter, Miss Gabrielle Warren, to Reginald Rives, son of Mrs. Reginald Rives of 515 Park Avenue.

Miss Warren is prominent in society and made her début in Newport three years ago. Her father is one of the leading architects of New York, the Grand Central Terminal being among the notable structures he has built. Her mother has been active in war relief work, and is Treasurer of the American Committee of the Secours National, the relief fund for France. Her young brother, Whitney Warren, Jr., is now with the Ambulance Section at the French front.

Mr. Rives is a member of the Knickerbocker Club, and is a brother of Miss Helen Rives. His mother was formerly Miss Mary C. Bulkeley, daughter of the late Edward H. Bulkeley of New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold H. Fries of 40 West Fifty-ninth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Gladys C. C. Fries, to E. Roland N. Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman.

Although the formal announcement was made yesterday, the report of the engagement was rumored several weeks ago.

Miss Fries is a graduate of Miss Spence's School, and has been actively identified with the doings of the younger set since her début, taking part in the entertainmnts given by the Junior League.

Mr. Harriman has two married sisters, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry. Another sister is Miss Carol Harriman. His brother, W. Averell Harriman, was married more than a year ago to Miss Kitty L. Lawrance.

He has been visiting at Dr. Fries's shooting lodge at Tillery, N. C., over Christmas. His mother and sister, Miss Carol Harriman, are spending the holidays at their country place at Arden, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. Sebert E. Davenport of 51 West Forty-seventh Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lorna Folsom Davenport, to Charles Milton Walton, Jr., of Stamford, Conn. Mr. Walton was graduated from Yale, class of 1914, and is in his final year at the Harvard Law School.

Mrs. Effingham C. Haight of Chappaqua, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elenor Haight, to Captain Fulton Q. C. Gardner of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

Captain Gardner is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of '04, and is stationed at Fort Totten, New York, where he has charge of the torpedo depot of the army.

Mrs. Haight and her daughter are spending the Winter in Charleston, S. C.

STRAUS HEADS COMMITTEE.

Will Direct Plans for Southern Commercial Congress Here.

Oscar S. Straus has accepted the general Chairmanship of the Southern Commercial Congress Committee and will direct the preparations for its ninth annual convention in New York Oct. 15 to 17, 1917, according to announcement last night.

A Southern exposition is planned for Madison Square Garden coincident with the holding of the congress. The selection of Mr. Straus was in recognition of the work he accomplished toward the organization of the congress while he was Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS PHILLIPS WHITE, brother of Henry C. White of New York, died yesterday at Albuquerque, N. M., in his forty-third year.

P. BEECHER VAN TRUMP of Kattelville, N. Y., died there yesterday. With General Stephens he made, in 1870, the first ascent of Mount Tahomah, (Ranier.)

STEPHEN J. SMITH died at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, in his thirty-third year. He was the son of John J. Smith, assistant custodian of the Post Office Building, and had been employed for the last seven years as an auditor in the City Finance Department.

ALEXANDER J. SHIELDS, Superintendent of the recording clerks of the Surrogates' Court for the last twenty years, died on Tuesday at his home, 265 West Newell Street, in his seventieth year. He was born in New York and had lived all his life in the Chelsea district.

WILLIAM KELLNER, 60 years old, a retired merchant tailor in Manhattan, died on Tuesday night at his home, 143 Fourth Avenue, North Yelham, in his sixty-first year.

CHARLES S. WALTON, a leather manufacturer and banker of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday at his home near that city of apoplexy.

ABEL I. SMITH, a member of the New Jersey Assembly, died on Tuesday at the Apthorpe Apartments, Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, in his seventy-fifth year.

Dr. RICHARD E. SWEENEY, for fifteen years a practising physician with an office at 6 Mangin Street, died on Monday night at Gouverneur Hospital, in his fortieth year.

RICHARD J. SHEERIN, for twenty-five years clerk in the City Court and a member of Tammany Hall, died on Monday at his home, 560 West 184th Street, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. SARAH MacKAY GIBB, widow of John Gibb, who, fifty years ago, founded the firm of Mills & Gibb, and was for many years head of Frederick Loeser & Co., died yesterday at her home, 218 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Gibb was a daughter of John Sutherland and Mary Wilson Devereux MacKay, and was prominent in church and social circles in Brooklyn. She was married to Mr. Gibb in 1852, and was his second wife.

Mrs. CORNELIA A. LOUNSBURY, widow of Allen Lounsbury, and for forty years a member of St. John's M. E. Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 634 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighteth year.

Mrs. HARRIET ANN WESTERVELT VAN BEUREN, widow of Richard A. Van Beuren, a manufacturer, died from heart disease on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, 331 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. She was 87 years old.

BENJAMIN HANTS, a resident of Far Rockaway for more than thirty-five years, and long employed in the Highways Department of Queens, died on Monday at his home, 1,011 Hollywood Avenue, aged 60 years. He was a member of the Queensboro Lodge of Elks, and the Rockaway Aerie of Eagles.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY, 81 years old, a civil war veteran, died on Monday at his home, 209 Leonard Street, Brooklyn.

FRANCIS GRIFFIN REEFE, a retired real estate operator, died at his home, 505 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 81 years old, and left a widow, two sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM G. MARSDEN, 53 years old, export manager of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company of New York, died yesterday at his home, 304 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers. He had been twenty-nine years with the company. Mr. Marsden was a member of the Exporters' Association, Hardware Club and Republican Club.

THOMAS B. METTAM, a former Street Commissioner and member of the Board of Health of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 140 West Third Street, in that city, in his sixty-first year. He was Chairman of the Democratic City Committee for several years.

MARTIN CUSHMEYER, a retired wholesale fruit dealer of Bayonne, N. J., died yesterday at his home in that city, in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. JULIA REDFIELD SECORD, wife of Warren D. Secord and a descendant of the Huguenot family who settled in New Rochelle in 1688, died yesterday at her home, 72 Washington Avenue, in his eighty-sixth year.

FRANCIS C. LANGHORNE, aged 72 years, who was the last survivor of the Jolly Corks, which in 1867 became the Order of Elks, died on Tuesday at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. ADELE DAUVRAIN SMITH, widow of Alfred Smith, died of heart disease last night at her home, 27 Anderson Place, New Rochelle, in her sixtieth year.

FREDERICK E. HOLMES, undertaker, and for twenty-five years sexton of St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and 127th Street, died yesterday at his home, 154 South Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., in his seventy-eighth year.

HERMAN ROGNER, for seventeen years employed in the Highway Department of Queens, died on Tuesday at his home, 182 Seventh Street, Long Island City, in his fiftieth year.

FOLLOWS WIFE IN DEATH.

George Hill, New York Lawyer, Outlives Mrs. Hill Only Five Hours.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 27.—Unaware of the death of his wife, which occurred five hours before, George Hill, former Assistant Corporation Counsel in New York City, died at his home, 63 Beechwood Road, late this afternoon. Mr. Hill knew that his wife, Mrs. Kathryne King Hill, was seriously ill, but he lost consciousness two days ago. His wife died shortly after noon today.

Mr. Hill was graduated from Harvard University in 1884, and had practiced law in New York for more than fifty years. He moved here about fifteen years ago, and had been a member of the local Board of Education for several years. He was born in England 73 years ago.

State Senator William W. Smalley.

State Senator William W. Smalley of Bound Brook, N. J., who was also in the Assembly for four terms, died yesterday at his home after a stroke of paralysis, in his sixty-seventh year. He was educated in New York, and started his business career in a bank, and later returned to Bound Brook to enter the lumber business thirty-two years ago. Mr. Smalley was also President of the National Bank of Bound Brook. He was serving his second term in the Senate as a Republican, and for two sessions was Chairman of the Joint Appropriations Committee. He leaves a widow, a son, and daughter.

Monsignor Paul Hoelscher.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The Right Rev. Mgr. Paul Hoelscher died here this afternoon. He was born in 1851 in Westphalia, Germany, was ordained in Innsbruck, and came to the Buffalo diocese in 1876. He became Chancellor of the diocese a year later. Since 1888 he had been rector of St. Louis Church, the oldest Catholic church in the city. He was appointed a Monsignor of the Pope's household, with Episcopal rank, about fifteen years ago. He was considered one of the best authorities on canon law in the archdiocese.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

MENDELSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Mendelson, 167 Westminster Road, Flatbush, announce the birth of a daughter, Dec. 27, 1916.

NORLING.—Dec. 20, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl J. Norling, (nee Sundstrom,) Morsemere, N. J., a daughter.

Engaged.

FREEHOF—WEISS.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Weiss of Toronto, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter Rosaline to Howard I. Mantell of Brooklyn. Mr. Mortimer E. Freehof of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANTELL—KIRSCH.—Mrs. M. Kirsch announces the engagement of her daughter Rosaline to Howard I. Mantell of Brooklyn. At Home, 1 West 110th, Dec. 31, 1916, from 3 to 6. No cards.

PITCAIRN—RIVA.—Mrs. Grace Rowland Riva of 135 West 58th St. announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Juanita de Gau Riva, to Mr. Gilbert Ledger Pitcairn, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Simpson Pitcairn of East Orange. Miss Riva is a granddaughter of the late William Rowland of this city. Mr. Gilbert Pitcairn is a graduate of Princeton College.

DREHER—JELINEK. — Carrie Jelinek to Otto Dreher.

HAAGA—HARTMANN.—Lillian Hartmann to Joseph Haaga.

LOTT — GREENE. — Dec. 25, Dorothy L. Greene to Arthur H. Lott.

Married.

COLEMAN—MARTIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Martin, 606 West 148th St., New York City, announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith Natalie, to Mr. James Andrew Coleman, Dec. 27.

WEEKS—BRUFF.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 137 East 73d St., New York City, Alice Birdfall Bruff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Birdfall, to Kenneth E. Weeks of Bridgeport, Conn.

Died.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, at Jacksonville, Fla., on Dec. 26, Eugene S. Adams of New York City. Funeral at his late residence at Pine Orchard, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, at 2 P. M. Chicago papers please copy.

AST.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1916, Charles Ast, aged 73 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 2,072 Belmont Av., Bronx, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Friends, also Mt. Hope Lodge, members of Socrates Lodge, No. 593, F. and A. M., are invited. Interment Saturday, 1 P. M., in Lutheran Cemetery.

BARDWELL.—Madison, N. J., Dec. 27, 1916, Mary Starr Bardwell, in her 86th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Marcellus Oakey, Madison, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 29, at 7:30 o'clock.

BAYLES.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1916, Theodore F. Bayles, in his 86th year. Funeral services at the residence of Frank B. Doyle, 55 Maple Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Thursday at 2 P. M.

CADMUS.—At Rutherford, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1916, Catherine Stagg, widow of Edo C. Cadmus, in her 72d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 30, from the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. R. Andrews, 12 West Newell Av., Rutherford, at 2:30 P. M.

CHENEY.—Sophie H., beloved wife of the late Richard O. Cheney of "Oak Hill," South Manchester, Conn., on Dec. 27, 1916, of pneumonia. Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis papers please copy.

COATES.—Ernest, aged 60, Dec. 27, 1916. Funeral services from his late residence, 425 15th St., Brooklyn, Friday, 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

CONELY.—On Dec. 26, Kate, born Douglastown, Canada, beloved sister of Mary and Jennie Conely. Funeral from undertaking parlors of Patrick McDonnell, 374 7th Av., Friday at 10 o'clock; thence to Church of St. Francis of Assisi, West 31st St. Interment Calvary.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, at her residence, 11 East 29th St., Antoinette, wife of the Rev. W. W. Davis. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FREY.—Elizabeth, mother of Hattie A. Conger, 174 Sheridan Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 8:30 P. M. Funeral services Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Friday, P. M.

GIBB.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1916, at her residence, 218 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Sarah MacKay, wife of the late John Gibb. Funeral service on Friday afternoon, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

GOTTLIEB.—Harris, beloved husband of Ida and father of Michael, Lawrence B., Julius, Jacob, Estelleae Goller, Frances Gordon, and May Valk. Funeral at 10 o'clock Thursday morning from his late residence, 48 Hudson Place, Weehawken, N. J. Interment Washington Cemetery, New York.

GRAHAM.—At sea, on Dec. 21, on his way to Bermuda, Robert Wallace Graham of 41 Oakwood Av., Upper Montclair. Buried at sea.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, at the Schweizerhof, Lucerne, Switzerland, Dec. 26, 1916, Frances S., daughter of the late Symington Phillips and widow of George Hamilton.

HESS.—On Dec. 27, Jonas Hess, in his 73d year, beloved father of Helen and Harvey Hess and Mrs. Julia Rosenberger.

HILL.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 27, 1916, George Hill. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 61 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 3:30 P. M. Lackawanna Railroad train leaves Hoboken at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

HILL.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 27, 1916, Catharine Clinton Hill, wife of George Hill. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 63 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 3:30 P. M. Lackawanna Railroad train leaves Hoboken at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Newburgh, N. Y., papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK.—On Dec. 26, Elizabeth U. Hitchcock, in her 83th year. Services on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at residence of her daughter, 4038 Walnut St., Philadelphia. Interment private.

HOLMES.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on Dec. 27, 1916, Frederick E., beloved husband of Margaret Holmes, Sexton Emeritus of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., New York City. Funeral service will be held on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 11 A. M. It is requested no flowers be sent.

DIAMONDS
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MAJ. POWELL CLAYTON DIES.

Cavalry Officer Succumbs to Injuries Received at Ft. Sam Houston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Major Powell Clayton, Sixteenth United States Cavalry, formerly attached to the General Staff of the army, died today at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., from injuries received on Dec. 16 while taking a young horse over the hurdles on the drill field.

He was born in Arkansas July 30, 1871, the son of the late ex-United States Senator Powell Clayton, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry in 1892. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in October, 1898, made Captain in the Eleventh Cavalry in 1901, and obtained his majority on June 12 this year.

Major Clayton received the degree of C. E. from the Pennsylvania Military College in 1890 and was also a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School and the Army War College.

Frank R. Robeson, Lecturer.

Frank R. Robeson, a prominent lecturer, died on Tuesday in Denver, Col., after an operation for appendicitis, in his forty-sixth year. He was born in this city and was educated at the Albany Academy and the New York Normal College. He started his foreign travels at the age of 18 by a tour through Europe. Mr. Robeson made four trips around the world, and was presented to Queen Victoria, the Sultan of Turkey, and Pope Leo XIII.

Mrs. Richard Otis Cheney, Sr.

MANCHESTER, Conn., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Richard Otis Cheney, Sr., who, because of her many local benefactions became known as the Santa Claus of Manchester's poor, died at her home here today. She was the daughter of Major Louis Bissell of St. Louis. Her husband, a member of the Cheny brothers' silk firm, died three years ago.

Professor Levi Henry Elkell.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 27.—Levi Henry Elkell, Professor of Greek at Amherst College, and regarded as an authority in philology, died today. He had been a member of the Amherst Faculty for thirty-nine years. He was 62 years of age.

Died.

HURD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, Clara Armstrong Hurd, widow of the late Melancthon M. Hurd, in the 87th year of her age.

JAHN. — Antonie, beloved wife of William Jahn and mother of Mary Burchard, Fredia, William, and Henry Jahn. Funeral services at the late residence, 452 East 88d St., Friday at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

JONES.—On Dec. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, William Wickham, 100 Cathedral Parkway, Alice Herbert Jones, widow of Stephen Wright Jones. Interment Petersburg, Va., on Friday morning.

JONES.—December 26, Margaret D. Hone Jones, at the home of her mother, Emma A. Hone, Plainfield, N. J. Funeral Friday.

KETCHAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1916, at his residence, Shore Road and 96th St., Marcus F. Ketcham. Funeral private.

KNOWLTON.—At Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1916, in her 97th year, Amelie Phillips, widow of George W. Knowlton, and daughter of the late Ann King and Samuel Aitken Phillips. Services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., Thursday, Dec. 28, at 11 A. M.

KURANER.—December 27, in her 65th year, Sarah, (nee Freeman,) beloved wife of Max and mother of Jacob, David, Benjamin, Herman, and Henrietta. Funeral from late residence, 956 Simpson St., Friday, the 29th, at 10 A. M.

LANGHORNE. At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1916, Francis Charles Langhorne, in his 73d year. Services at his late residence, 534 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J., Friday, Dec. 29, at 2:30 o'clock.

LOCKE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1916, Anna Frances, beloved wife of John M. Locke. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., Saturday morning, Dec. 30, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Chicago papers please copy.

LOUNSBURY.—Cornelia A., widow of Allen, in her 83d year, on Tuesday morning after a lingering illness; mother of Anna M. Taylor and Wales B. Lounsbury. Funeral services Thursday, at 2 P. M. at her late residence, 634 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family.

MARSH.—On Dec. 24, Maria R. G., daughter of the late Andrew C. and Ellen Ward, aware and widow of the late Samuel Marsh of New York. Funeral private.

MILLER.—At Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1916, Elizabeth, wife of the late Joseph O. Miller, in her 73d year. Funeral from her late residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.

MILLER.—At Yonkers, Dec. 27, 1916, Mary C. Miller, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral service at the residence of her nephew, Ernest P. Hoes, 230 North Broadway, Yonkers, on Friday, Dec. 29, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Interment at Rural Cemetery, Albany.

MOLITOR.—Bertha Molitor. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.) Time later.

NESBIT.—On Dec. 27, 1916, Margaret J., beloved wife of the late Williams S. Nesbit. Funeral services at her late residence, 46 East 92d St., Thursday, Dec. 28, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

PATRICK.—Arthur Henry, son of Mrs. B. H. MacGillivray, in the 23d year of his age. Services at his late residence, 25 Liberty Place, Jamaica, L. I., 2 P. M., Thursday. Interment private.

PRICE.—Dr. Sherman Benedick, son of the late E. Benedick Price and Mary Sherman of Norwalk, Conn., at his home, Philipse Manor, N. Y., on Dec. 27. Notice of funeral hereafter. Chicago, Detroit, and Auburn papers please copy.

SCOTT.—On Monday, Dec. 25, at Greenwich, Conn., Marie Louise, beloved wife of William F. Scott. Funeral service private.

SELLECK.—Eleanor Lane, suddenly, at Astoria. Funeral Friday, 12 A. M., Nast's Parlors, 505 Broadway, Astoria.

SHLOSS.—On Dec. 26, Frieda Shloss, aged 62 years, dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Nicholas Douty, Mrs. Alfred Turner, Ferdinand L. Shloss, and Eugene Shloss. Funeral services will be held on Thursday morning, Dec. 28, at Bretton Hall, 86th St. and Broadway, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment at Philadelphia.

SMALLEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, at his home, Bound Brook, N. J., William Winsor Smalley, aged 66. Funeral services at his late residence Saturday, 3 P. M.

SMITH.—Mme. Adele Douvrain, widow of Albert Smith, formerly of Goupil & Co., on Dec. 26. Funeral Friday, Dec. 29, from her late residence, 27 Gallup Place, and at St. Gabriel's

REFUSES TO DISMISS WOOD INDICTMENT

Court Departs from Usage and Rejects Request Made by District Attorney.

MUST BE TRIED FOR BRIBERY

Accuser Who Told of Alleged Efforts to Get $5,000 Now Recants and Evidence Is Lacking.

The efforts of District Attorney Swann to have the indictment charging bribery against former Public Service Commissioner Robert Colgate Wood dismissed failed yesterday when Judge Nott in General Sessions handed down a decision denying a formal request for dismissal made by the District Attorney on Tuesday. Declaring that the importance of the position held by the defendant added to the seriousness of the alleged crime, Judge Nott said the public interests required an immediate trial on the indictment.

"If he [Wood] is innocent he is entitled to a public trial and vindication; if he is guilty he should be convicted and punished," the court held. "As the recommendation of the District Attorney shows that a prima facie case against him has been made out, and fails to show that it cannot be sustained upon trial, in my judgment the public interests require that a trial should be had."

In the Criminal Court Building it was said that the decision of Judge Nott was without precedent, as it is usually customary for the courts to accede to the requests of the District Attorney in such matters. When Mr. Swann learned of the decision he announced his intention of moving for trial early in January, although he felt it was utterly impossible to obtain a conviction.

"I hope Judge Nott will try the case," the District Attorney said. "I shall certainly ask him to do so. It is quite evident that he does not agree with his associate on the bench, Judge Wadhams, who readily granted a motion to inspect the Grand Jury minutes and gave permission that the motion for dismissal should be made on the merits of the case."

The indictment grew out of a charge that Wood, while Commissioner, sought to obtain $5,000 from Sidney G. Johnson, a representative of the Union Switch and Signal Company, for using his influence in the award of a contract for the installation of signals in the Centre Street loop of the subway. It was because Johnson recently recanted his original testimony that District Attorney Swann asked for a dismissal of the indictment.

"The Directors of the signal company have contradicted to a man the conversations relative to Wood seeking the $5,000 which Johnson swore he had with them," Mr. Swann said. "We found it impossible to get the necessary corroboration on this point."

Commenting on Johnson's recantation into the desirability of municipal coal part:

"The fact that Johnson may be an unwilling witness does not necessarily weaken the case. Very often the fact that a witness is unwilling and is testifying against his inclination adds strength to his testimony."

The court also refused to discharge the bail bond of $5,000 furnished by Wood when he surrendered to the District Attorney on June 25, the day on which the indictment was returned.

State Senator George F. Thompson, who turned over to the District Attorney the evidence against Commissioner Wood, which was produced before the Thompson Legislative Committee, said yesterday:

"I haven't any concern with the disposition of the case against Wood. I turned over to the District Attorney evidence brought out before the committee as a matter of duty, just as I turned over testimony affecting the standing of lawyers to the Bar Association."

JOY FOR MORE CHILDREN.

Belated Christmas Celebrations Are Held for Unfortunates.

There were a number of belated Christmas celebrations and entertainments for children yesterday. Even with these Santa Claus did not quite finish his rounds among the city unfortunates. There are to be several more today, including one at the New York Foundling Asylum at Third Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

Two hundred eager children ate their Christmas dinner yesterday in the quarters of the Children's Aid Society of Brooklyn, at 72 Schermerhorn Street. The nurses of Washington Clinic of the Health Department, at Wooster and Prince Streets, held an entertainment for about two hundred children of the neighborhood yesterday afternoon.

The Association of the General Slocum Survivors which had a membership of 187 when it was formed and now has 125, held its annual Christmas reunion last night in Odd Fellows' Temple in 8th Marks Place.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor held three of its nine Christmas parties yesterday. About 100 children and their mothers from West Side families assembled at Hartley House, 409 West Forty-sixth Street, at 2:30 P. M., to see a Punch and Judy show and receive gifts. At the same time 225 widows and their children were entertained by the Association in the East Side House, at 540 East Seventy-sixth Street. At 8 o'clock in the evening another party was held in the East Side House for families from the association's Briar Brae Lodge. The "Kiddies Club" entertainment was postponed yesterday until 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

TO HONOR DEAN GROSVENOR

Cathedral Trustees Vote to Use $500,000 for a Memorial.

The Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine voted yesterday to enter as soon as possible on a campaign to raise by gift $3,000,000 to be used to erect the Cathedral nave and to provide additional endowment for Cathedral services. A committee was authorized, to be headed by Bishop Greer, but not appointed at yesterday's meeting.

The first $500,000 of the fund will be devoted to a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral for nearly ten years. Of this sum half will go into the endowment funds of the Cathedral to support the office of Dean, and the other half will be used to provide a memorial in some part of the nave, which will bear the late Dean's name. The form of this memorial was not determined, but it was suggested that it be a cenotaph of the Dean placed in one of the bays.

The late Dean Grosvenor was Chairman of the Committee on Fabric, an office earlier held by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church. As Chairman of the committee yesterday Bishop David H. Greer named the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church as the new Chairman, an office held to be one of great responsibility. No action was taken yesterday toward the selection of Dean Grosvenor's successor.

GIFTS TO JEWISH WAR FUND.

Contributions Received Toward Relief of Sufferers in Europe.

The headquarters of the Joint Committee for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers announced yesterday that these contributions had been received in the campaign to obtain $10,000,000:

Paul Warburg	$10,000	Mrs. S. Stein	$500
Lewis Blumgart	1,000	Mrs. E. Hendricks	500
Julius Keyser	1,000	James Ulmann	500
Alma W. Liebman	1,000	F. Kleinberger	500
William Levy	1,000	Morris Fetman	500
Conc. B'nai Israel, Salt Lake City	600	Joseph S. Bach	500

241 WIN ARMY PLACES.

First Appointments from Civil Life Under the New Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The appointments in the regular army of the following-named Second Lieutenants, from civil life, 241 in all, with rank from Nov. 30, 1916, and their assignment to regiments or other organizations are announced:

Cavalry.

R. C. Candee, 1st; J. L. Phillips, 3d; K. McCatty, 2d; J. W. Geer, 6th; E. D. Morgan, Jr., 6th; L. B. C. Jones, 7th; K. Thomas, 8th; J. R. Finley, 7th; W. S. Wadelton, 10th; H. S. Cook, 11th; J. M. Jenkins, Jr., 11th; B. H. Colner, 12th; A. D. Chipman, 13th; A. H. Truxes, 6th; G. J. F. Heron, 7th; H. McN. Gregory, 14th; O. A. Palmer, 10th; S. Bacon, 17th; J. D. B. Lattin, 2d; S. V. Constant, 1st; W. C. Chase, 3d; N. E. Fiske, 8th; D. C. Miller, 7th; R. D. Glie, 10th; A. D. Conner, 5th; W. T. Bals, 12th; C. J. Wilder, 13th; H. C. Fellows, 14th; L. R. Hathaway, 16th; J. T. Pierce, Jr., 6th; H. H. Anderson, 8th; G. M. Herringshaw, 7th; T. F. Limbocker, 1st; G. M. Daly, 3d; R. B. Trimble, 14th; A. S. Harrington, 17th; F. L. Whittaker, 16th; P. H. Sherwood, 17th; R. S. La Motte, 1st; G. M. Gillet, Jr., 2d; J. P. Dewhurst, 3d; D. S. Perry, 5th; T. S. Foote, 2d; F. G. Rosenberg, 11th; F. R. Lafferty, 6th; C. H. Strong, 14th; R. L. Beall, 5th; M. Frierson, Jr., 11th; A. T. Lacey, 8th; D. H. Cresi, 15th; E. M. Barnum, 14th; T. A. Dobyns, Jr., 11th; J. T. Minton, 8th; W. T. Haldeman, 5th; E. S. Bessett, 13th; E. P. Shaifer, 14th, and G. M. Peabody, Jr., 16th.

Field Artillery.

E. S. Dollarhide, 5th; R. R. Logre, 6th; T. T. Handy, 5th; F. R. Tipton, Jr., 8th; S. F. Bryan, 5th; O. L. Haines, 6th; G. I. Gates, 7th; G. E. Brower, 5th; W. J. Jones, 5th; L. D. Vesley, 6th; F. C. Doss, 7th; C. R. Thomas, 8th; O. J. Bond, Jr., 3d; M. H. Ennis, 4th; B. E. Carter, 5th; H. B. Parker, 3d; F. Fielding-Reid, 3d; H. H. Ristine, 4th; E. B. Edwards, 5th; O. L. Gruhn, 6th; T. W. Wrenn, 7th; H. W. Renn, 8th; J. B. Pitney, 3d; C. H. Tate, 4th; O. O'Donnell, 5th; O. P. Echels, 7th; and C. Ripley, 8th.

Coast Artillery Corps.

S. A. Hamilton, L. V. Jefferis, A. M. Pendleton, H. F. Gill, G. R. Buts, J. W. Barker, S. E. Wolfe, F. J. Atwood, C. C. Tenney, F. G. French, E. A. Murphy, J. C. Harding, D. D. Hinman, G. D. Davidson, R. E. Turley, Jr., R. B. Webb, M. Goodman, K. S. Perdie, J. E. Piccard, R. E. Phillips, W. R. Stewart, E. Nash, Jr., V. B. Dixon, W. S. Phillips, E. H. Underwood, H. S. Thomas, P. H. French, H. L. Whittaker, G. del. Carrington, J. Q. Rood, and J. L. Hatcher.

Infantry.

A. Durant, (2d Lt. U. S. M. C.,) 12th; A. W. Dillard, 37th; S. A. Woods, Jr., (2d Lt., U. S. M. C.,) 4th; J. K. Bolton, (2d Lt., U. S. M. C.,) 24th; E. M. Almond, 4th; C. P. Stivers, 6th; R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., 7th; C. L. Chaffee, 9th; R. B. Kinloch, 11th; R. K. Smith, 14th; F. W. S. Clarkson, 19th; H. S. Gerow, 38th; S. G. Wilder, 16th; H. T. Creswell, 24th; C. E. Purviance, 18th; L. H. Cook, 20th; J. T. Bossi, 21st; G. T. Seney, 22d; E. F. Koenig, 21st; A. H. Goddard, 23d; P. K. Kelly, 22d; E. McC. Peters, 3d; J. A. Edgerton, 26th; L. J. L. Barrett, 29th; W. H. Woolworth, 28th; J. R. Brooke, Jr., 21st; F. L. Childs, Jr., 30th; E. S. Appleton, 22d; R. E. McLain, 34th; R. C. Smith, 35th; T. S. Arms, 36th; R. D. Bell, 22d; A. L. Hamblen, 37th; W. H. Humphreys, 4th; P. W. Mapes, 6th; R. C. Mason, 19th; E. M. Smith, 7th; S. P. Jocelyn, 9th; 3d; J. D. Townsend, 6th; H. H. Worthington, 9th; G. L. Kraft, 19th; J. S. Switzer, Jr., 4th; J. C. Cook, 11th; A. F. Kingman, 38th; A. Tabachnik, 18th; W. A. Rawls, Jr., 30th; H. K. Foster, 34th; C. L. Irwin, 35th; W. E. Comfort, 3d; L. C. Allen, 19th; J. Quesenberry, 37th; R. O. Jones, 7th; W. Rose, 9th; E. A. Allen, 17th; C. M. de Witt, 18th; C. B. Carver, 23d; J. H. Hills, 23d; B. B. Schwien, 9th; D. D. Howe, 19th; J. E. Copeland, 23d; J. H. Humbert, 20th; J. L. S. Lancaster, 36th; D. R. Kerr, 37th; E. S. Smith, 30th; L. S. Frazier, 29th; H. B. Hawkinson, 28th; J. A. Mood, Jr., 29th; S. S. Eberle, 21st; J. N. Dalton, 17th; C. N. Stevens, 12th; J. S. Bailey, 30th; H. C. Long, Jr., 17th; W. B. Lucas, Jr., 24th; W. Parks, Jr., 3d; W. A. Pashkoski, 3d; R. H. Back, 4th; O. F. Carlson, 6th; R. G. Tindall, 7th; R. Le G. Taylor, 11th; A. B. Ellis, 6th; G. W. Lester, 12th; S. B. Fahy, 10th; K. Engelinger, 20th; T. A. Byrne, 22d; H. J. Selby, 18th; F. F. Hall, 23d; O. M. Moore, 17th; W. H. McCutcheon, Jr., 24th; W. R. McClure, 26th; C. E. Speer, 28th; R. Williams-Foote, 4th; G. Wilhelm, 22d; G. H. Butler, 30th; P. A. McNamee, Jr., 30th; F. C. Foley, 9th; L. R. Boyd, 10th; W. A. Burress, 23d; A. J. Hoffmann, 24th; H. L. Bennett, Jr., 27th; J. J. McConville, 4th; C. Platt, Jr., 14th; F. H. Ward, 26th; E. H. Nichols, 28th; A. D. Hayden, 17th; M. W. F. Wallace, 17th; P. M. Ellis, 27th; K. A. Metzerott, 6th; T. E. Mount, 15th; J. P. Pryor, 15th; J. C. Baker, 14th; R. B. Moore, 30th; C. W. Jones, 7th; E. H. Cotcher, 11th; R. S. Miller, 12th; P. N. Starlings, 34th; C. Porterfield, Jr., 35th; B. G. Chew, 3d; S. R. Tupper, 30th; F. E. Boyes, 4th; L. F. Stone, 11th; I. C. Avery, 12th; W. McK. Spann, 16th; J. V. Ware, 22d; R. W. Brown, 17th; J. R. Manning, 34th; C. L. Steel, 32d.

Those assigned to the cavalry, field artillery, and infantry will report not later than Jan. 3 in person to the Commandant of the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty.

Those assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person not later than Jan. 3 to the Commandant of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

This is the first assignment of officers from civil life since the National Defense act, which authorized their appointment, was passed. They take places made vacant by the promotion of Second Lieutenants due to the increase in the regular establishment authorized by the act. There still remain more than 1,000 vacancies.

SAYS B. R. T. CAN HEAT CARS

Chairman Straus Cites Old Order Permitting New Power Installation.

Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission replied yesterday to the statement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that if the commission had acted on the application of the company for permission to enlarge its plant there would have been no complaint about insufficient heat in the cars. In his letter Chairman Straus said that several years ago the commission directed that certain conditions, among them the supplying of sufficient heat, be complied with. He asserted that this order in itself was a permission to the company to do whatever was necessary to comply with its specifications.

Mr. Straus also said that the company ran no risk in installing the new 30,000 kilowatt unit without permission of the commission, and that he was under the impression that its installation had really been ordered by the Transit Development Company, which is not subject to the commission.

He called attention to the fact that the New York Edison Company is supplying the current for the operation of the B. R. T. loop in Manhattan running from the Municipal Building to Delancey Street, and that the Edison Company also supplies current for heating the cars, so that the B. R. T. conserves this much current for its service in Brooklyn.

In addition, said Mr. Straus, the B. R. T. has a contract with the Brooklyn Edison Company for whatever power it may need.

ROOSEVELT TO FIGHT SUIT.

Theodore, Jr., Gets Order Reopening Case of Boy Hit by Auto.

On the application of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., an order was signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum opening the default of his attorneys in answering the $10,000 damage suit brought in behalf of Nicholas Fontana, an Italian boy who was knocked down by the Roosevelt automobile in East Sixtieth Street on Aug. 27 last. Mr. Roosevelt wants to defend the suit.

"From information and investigations I have made I believe I have a substantial defense to the suit," said Mr. Roosevelt. "My automobile which is alleged to have struck the plaintiff was being driven without my knowledge or consent. I feel that I have not had my day in court, and that my rights will be seriously prejudiced if I am not permitted to defend this case on its merits."

Justice Greenbaum decided that Mr. Roosevelt must pay $10 costs for the failure of his attorneys to answer the case within the time allowed.

Sues for $400,000 on War Acid Deal

Two suits were filed yesterday in Newark by the Butterworth-Judson Company, chemical manufacturers, for $400,000 damages from the Maas & Waldstein Company, manufacturers of chemicals, through alleged breach of contract to buy chemicals for explosives for European war use.

Molloy is New Sing Sing Deputy.

John J. Molloy was yesterday appointed Deputy Warden at Sing Sing by Warden Moyer, in the place of Calvin Derrick, who recently resigned. As Deputy Warden Mr. Molloy will have charge of the Mutual Welfare League and its work in the prison. He has been a confidential clerk under six Wardens.

SCHOOL MANAGER APPROVED

Board of Education Votes to Establish Office Paying $10,000.

The Board of Education, after heated discussion, adopted yesterday a resolution introduced by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, establishing the office of Executive Manager of the board at a salary of $10,000 a year. The vote was 23 to 8. A motion by John Martin that the question be referred to the Committee on Reorganization of the board was lost, 13 to 24.

Arthur S. Somers declared that it was practically making a paid President of the Board of Education. Morton Stein spoke against the "jamming through" of the Giddings resolution. President Willcox said that there was no design to prevent discussion. He had spoken to Mayor Mitchel about the office in October. The Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen had approved the establishment of the office.

Mr. Stein asked why it was referred to the Board of Estimate before the Board of Education had acted on it. President Willcox replied that he had taken the responsibility. Mr. Martin spoke against the adoption of the Giddings resolution. There was in the first place, he said, questions as to its legality. He cited the cases of different cities, including Boston, where it had been tried and had proved a failure. He said that the Superintendents of Supplies and Buildings, the City Superintendent and others were executive officers whose rights could not legally be interfered with by an executive manager. He warned the board against grave blunders that would come back upon them.

Professor Giddings moved that the duties and functions of the office be determined by the Committee on By-laws and Legislation and the Committee on Reorganization. Mr. Stein asked that the qualifications for the position and its salary be included in the report. Mr. Martin said that the qualifications ought to be given, and seconded Mr. Stein's amendment. It was lost by a vote of 12 to 22. The motion to refer the matter to the committees named was carried by 30 to 4.

Class on Alumni at Reunion.

The second annual reunion of alumni of Class on Point Military Academy was held last night at the Broadway Central Hotel. Francis Martin, District Attorney for the Bronx; Edward A. McShane, Assistant Corporation Counsel; the Rev. Brother Thomas, Professor of Science in Manhattan College; the Rev. Brother Boniface, director of discipline in the academy, and the Rev. Brother Robert, director of the academy, spoke.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Baltic, at Liverpool, Dec. 24.
SS Finland, at Liverpool, Dec. 25.
SS John G. McCullough, at Azores, Dec. 27.
SS Tapajos, at Para, Dec. 26.
SS Floridian, at Colon, Dec. 26.
SS Santa Clara, at Colon, Dec. 26.

Sailed.

SS John D. Archbold, from Colon, Dec. 26.
SS Santa Catalina, from Colon, Dec. 26.
SS Chinese Prince, from Panama, Dec. 27.

South and Central America Mails.

Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Advance.....Dec. 28

North Brazil, Iquitos, Fernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Para, Fernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Minas Geraes.....Dec. 28

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinadad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Maracaibo.....Dec. 29

St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Guiana, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.)—Korona.....Dec. 29

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 3 A. M.—Ohioan..Dec. 30

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M., (sea post)—Carolina..Dec. 30

South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Vauban.....Dec. 30

Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, Bocas del Toro, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal, Bocas del Toro, and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores..Dec. 30

South Brazil, (State of Rio Grande do Sul must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Montanan.....Dec. 30

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia..Dec. 30

France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau..Dec. 30

Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, Rumania, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Ascania.....Dec. 30

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Korea Maru.....Dec. 19

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Dec. 29

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern.....Dec. 30

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....Dec. 31

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Dec. 31

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Tallythius.....Jan. 1

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 30, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 30, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Greece—No sailing at present.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 28, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 27, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Nov. 26; Kobe, Dec. 4, and Yokohama, Dec. 5—which arrived per steamer Panama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Dec. 22, and mails dated Hongkong, Nov. 29; Shanghai, Dec. 1; Honolulu, Dec. 8, and Yokohama, Dec. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea mails are due in New York on the mornings of Dec. 29 and 30, respectively.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Dec. 6; Sydney, Dec. 6, and Honolulu, Dec. 13—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on Dec. 26, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 30.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:18 Sun sets..4:36 Moon sets..9:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water.	Low Water.
	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:16 10:56	4:09 4:44
Governors Island	10:36 11:23	4:37 5:21
Hell Gate	12:26 1:13	6:18 7:09

Arrived—Wednesday, Dec. 27.

SS Carmania, Liverpool, Dec. 16.
SS California, Barbados, Dec. 20.
SS Durham, Liverpool, Dec. 12.
SS Mandaville, Port Antonio, Dec. 18.
SS Nordland, St. Croix, Dec. 17.
SS Seguranca, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 20.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 19.
SS Hermiosa, Charleston, Dec. 24.
SS Mundsale, Cardenas, Dec. 18.
SS Texan, Boston, Dec. 23.
SS Courtfield, Southampton, Dec. 5.
SS El Mar, Galveston, Dec. 21.
SS Sioux, Portland, Dec. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Dec. 18
Chicago City	Bristol	Nov. 30
Camping	Rotterdam	Dec. 4
Polyxemus	London	Dec. 10
Rokeby	Cardiff	Dec. 6
Alcor	Rotterdam	Dec. 3
Inveran	Havre	Dec. 7
Orara	Hull	Dec. 7
Mexico II	Cristobal	Dec. 16
Alicante	Valencia	Dec. 11
Retlaw	Fowey	Dec. 12
Ruby	Gibraltar	Dec. 8
Maracaibo	San Juan	Dec. 23
Valdivia	Cristobal	Dec. 19
Manchuria	London	Dec. 19
Admiralem	Lisbon	Dec. 11
Zacapa	Kingston	Dec. 23
Bristol City	Bristol	Dec. 17
Iowan	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 16
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 26
Navahoe	Madeira	Dec. 14
Proteus	New Orleans	Dec. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

*Kroenland	Liverpool	Dec. 22
San Giorgio	Genoa	Dec. 13
Vaalhaven	Rotterdam	Dec. 12
Tobahaven	Rotterdam	Dec. 12
El Occidente	Galveston	Dec. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Ausonia	London	Dec. 16
Ancon	Colon	Dec. 23
*Westerdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 18
Tatsumo Maru	London	Dec. 20
Belgier	Havre	Dec. 19

DUE SUNDAY.

*St. Louis	Liverpool	Dec. 23
*Alfonzo XII	Santander	Dec. 15
Tivives	Kingston	Dec. 22
Morro Castle	Havana	Dec. 28

DUE MONDAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Dec. 24
*Tuscania	Glasgow	Dec. 22
Cosme	San Juan	Dec. 27
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Dec. 28
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 29

DUE TUESDAY.

*Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Dec. 23
Siberian	Messina	Dec. 17
Havana	Havana	Dec. 30
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 27
Eocene	New Orleans	Dec. 26
Alamo	Mobile	Dec. 24
Drome	Bordeaux	Dec. 17

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Bantu	Cristobal	Dec. 23
Havana	Barry	Dec. 15
Allanton	Marseilles	Dec. 17
St. Stephan	La Pallice	Dec. 23
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 1

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oscar II.,	Copenhagen	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon,	Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lygenafjord,	Bergen	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Honorius,	Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey,	Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico,	Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minas Geraes,	Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sud,	Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Patria,	Naples	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Maraval,	Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona,	St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mongolia,	London	——	12:00 M.
Santiago,	Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Apache,	Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Cedric,	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia,	Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau,	Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina,	San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga,	Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores,	Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian,	Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Markleville,	Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pursus,	Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ohioan,	Argentina	3:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Montanan,	Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arcania,	Liverpool	——	5:00 P.M.
Carmania,	Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Mundale,	Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Marengo,	Hull	——	12:00 M.
Nueces,	Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron,	Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus,	Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comal,	Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus,	New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle,	Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Taormina,	Naples	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Rawson,	Bordeaux	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

City of St. Louis,	Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk,	Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Zacapa,	Jamaica	6:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Maracaibo,	San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Paloma,	Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe,	Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., DEC. 27.

SS Frederick Luckenbach, Buenos Aires to New York, was 290 miles N. W. of St. Lucia at noon 26th.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 112 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS New York, Port Arthur to New York, was 5 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Paloma, Caibarien to New York, was 670 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 260 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico II., Cristobal to New York, was 209 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sigle, Galveston to New York, was 76 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 272 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 370 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Standard IL, Halifax to New York, passed Cape Sable at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 89 miles S. W. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 214 miles S. W. of Diamond Sheals at noon.
SS Vesta, New Orleans to New York, was 283 miles S. W. of Diamond Sheals at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 585 miles S. at 7 P. M.

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Galen Hall — Hotel & Sanatorium — F. L. Young, Mgr.

Hotel Dennis — On Ocean Front — Walter J. Busby

Hotel St. Charles — On the Ocean Front — Newlin Haines Co.

The Holmhurst — Central; Near Beach — Henry Darnell

Hotel Chelsea — On the Ocean Front — I. B. Thompson & Co.

Seaside House — On Ocean Front — F. P. Cook's Sons

The Wiltshire — Central; Near Beach — Samuel Ellis

The Shelburne — On the Ocean Front — European Plan — J. Weikel, Mgr.

Hotel Strand — On the Ocean Front — F. B. Off and H. C. Edwards

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C. V. MURPHY, ASST. MANAGER

LAUREL in the PINES

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FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

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THE LEXIN

Auction Sales

Cargo of Ex. S.S. "Powhatan"

(damaged by fire & water)

to be sold at Auction Thursday, Dec. 28, at 10 A. M., on Pier 19, North, (above Vine St.,) 2nd floor. Consisting of woolen and cotton piece goods, shoes, rubbers, rugs, canvas, shirtings, stockings and numerous other articles that would make up a general cargo.

Conditions of sale will be cash; 25% deposit to be paid at time of purchase, balance time of delivery.

PHILADELPHIA AUCTION CO., 265 N. Front St., Philadelphia.

$40,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND DEPARTMENT STORE FIXTURES

CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Tuesday, January 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 709 Eighth Avenue, N. Y. City, a very fine stock of DRY GOODS AND DEPARTMENT STORE FIXTURES, such as

PIECE GOODS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, LINENS, TOWELING, DRESSES, SUITS, TOILET ARTICLES, NOTIONS, COUNTERS, TABLES, SILENT SALESMEN, TIME CLOCKS, SHELVING, WALL CASES, ELECTRIC FANS, ADDING MACHINE, TYPEWRITERS, SAFE, ETC.

Fixtures must be removed at once.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc., 333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay. Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St. Tel. 6382 Spring.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way, Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 10 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2947 Frank.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY BISCHOFF & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Dec. 28th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 6 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of:

1. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being at Muncie Island in the town of Babylon, County of Suffolk, Long Island, and State of New York, which is known as and by the lot number 18-19-20 in Block Number 17, on Map Number 396, filed in the office of the Clerk of Suffolk County, at Riverhead, Long Island, New York, and entitled: Map of Muncie Island, town of Babylon, Suffolk County, New York.

This property consists of a plot of ground approximately 60x100, together with a bungalow erected thereon, containing 6 rooms, furnished, located in a settlement known as Muncie Island, a very desirable and exclusive Summer resort. The property is in the name of James S. Meng, and is free and clear of any encumbrances.

2. All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being at Little Neck, in Ward Three of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, County of Queens, and State of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Marathon Park, Little Neck, N. Y., property of Long Island Sound Realty Company, James Lyons, Surveyor, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.," filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, on the 28th day of April, 1908, as and by the numbers 360 and 364, Block 9, Section 2. The plot is a corner plot and the dimensions are approximately 60x100.

This property is in the name of Henry Bischoff and William J. Becker, composing the firm of Henry Bischoff and Company, and is free and clear of any encumbrances.

3. All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the City of South Norwalk, State of Connecticut, and bounded northerly about seventy-six and one-half (76½) feet by the highway known as Raymond Street; easterly about sixty-five (65) feet by land of said grantee by bounds erected; southerly about eighty (80) feet by land now or late of William H. Bradley; and westerly about sixty-five (65) feet by highway known as South Main Street, together with buildings thereon erected, being the same premises formerly belonging to Michael Becker, late of the town of Norwalk, deceased.

This parcel consists of a corner plot of ground having a frontage on Main Street of approximately sixty feet and on Raymond Street of approximately one hundred feet, together with five houses thereon erected, and is subject to a mortgage of $5,000 at 5%.

Also one tract of land situated in said Norwalk at East Norwalk, on the St. John Farm, so called, and bounded northerly by highway known as Ludlow Street, easterly by land formerly of Frank B. Smith and wife, southerly by land formerly of George Keeler, and westerly by highway known as Osborn Avenue, being in dimensions about fifty feet in front and rear and about one hundred and forty-two feet in depth, and being the same land described in a deed to said Michael Becker from Frank B. Smith and Anna B. Smith, recorded in the records of land in said Norwalk, Book 60, Page 978. This parcel is in the name of William J. Becker and is free and clear of any encumbrances. MAURICE DEICHES,
LOUIS HORFMAN, and
EDWIN C. DUSENBURY, Trustees.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Trustees, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARTFORD CLOCK COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 6 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of clocks, clock parts, machinery, office furniture and fixtures, &c.

GRENVILLE CLARK, Trustee,
WILLIAMS, POLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADDRESSO-GRAPHE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 102 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of merchant tailoring, woolens, linings, trimmings, clothing, fixtures, &c.

EUGENE BLUMENTHAL, Receiver.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HELEN GABRIEL, doing business under the name and style of the CHIC SHOP, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 353 5th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of evening gowns, dresses, coats, carpets, office partition, wall cases, safe, fixtures, &c.

HENRI SCHOB, Receiver.
COHEN & RICHTER, Attorneys for Receiver, 111 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 22, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs act of June, 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 350 cases of tomato pulp.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 8, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated December 21, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

NEW YEAR STRIKES MAY AFFECT 150,000

Vaudeville and Burlesque Actors Expected to Walk Out Before the Week Ends.

WAITERS THREATEN TO QUIT

Girl Shirtmakers Want More Money and Fewer Hours—Clothing Strike Unchanged.

Reports from local labor unions yesterday afternoon disclosed that eight strikes in as many trades have been booked for New York and points north and west to usher in the new year. Various and conflicting estimates were made of the number of workers who would be affected by the strike orders of their leaders, one of the estimates putting the figures at 150,000, a number which was said to include men, women, and girls employed in the various trades.

According to Gordon White, publicity agent of the White Rats Actors' Union, James W. Fitzpatrick, international President of the union, from his offices in Boston, a few days ago gave out the information that a general order would go out to burlesque and vaudeville actors in the Eastern States to strike about New Year's Day. A meeting of the officials of the union was held a few days ago, said Mr. White, at which the strike was decided upon, but the date of the declaration of war against the managers and producers was left for debate. At that time actors were warned that the strike was due "somewhere between Christmas and New Year's." A general walkout of the actors, he said, would follow the strike order.

The situation in the clothing strike remained unchanged yesterday. According to officials of the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America, 40,000 are still out. It was said that officials of the strikers' association hope for a settlement of their grievances against the manufacturers before the end of the week.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance has arranged for a strike on Jan. 4. Cooks and waiters of the uptown restaurants are expected to strike on New Year's Day. A ten-hour day and the abolition of employment agencies are among the demands of the waiters.

Fewer working hours and an increase in pay for the girls employed in the shirtmaking trade are given as reasons for a strike scheduled for the new year. The White Goods Workers' Union and the petticoat makers also have questions to be settled with the manufacturers at or about the beginning of the year. The boxmakers, after a little preliminary organization, which was lacking in their strike last Summer, expect to declare a general walkout in the metropolitan district in the first weeks of the year.

Dissatisfaction among the watchmakers of Maiden Lane, which may result in a walkout toward the end of January, was also reported yesterday.

OPPOSE MAIL RATE ADVANCE

Committee on Rules Probably Will Sidetrack Rider to Post Office Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Despite the recommendation of the House Committee on Post Offices, it was disclosed at the Capitol today that the chances are against the inclusion in the Post Office Appropriation bill, of a legislative rider increasing the postage rates on second class mail matter. The House Committee on Rules, according to an authoritative report, probably will look favorably upon the plan to report a special rule making this legislation of privileged character. A point of order will lie against the second class mail paragraph unless the Rules Committee gives it privileged status.

Protests have begun to reach the Committee on Rules from newspapers and periodicals, who assert the increases proposed in the Post Office budget will cripple or cause the suspension of many publications. Agricultural and religious publications are especially vigorous in their protests and the Rules Committee members are understood to be averse to a rule for this section of the Post Office bill.

The Post Office Committee voted to increase the second class mail rates after Postmaster General Burleson had suggested a postponement of such action. The Postmaster General at first recommended an increase, but later advised the committee that, in view of the high cost of print paper and other circumstances, the matter should go over until next year.

TEXTILE DESIGNS CONTEST.

Work of Home Talent on Exhibition —The Prize Winners.

American artists show what they can do in textile designing in an exhibition which opened yesterday in the rooms of the Art Alliance of America, 45 East Forty-second Street, the result of a prize contest given under the auspices of Women's Wear. Twenty States were represented by the contestants, though the greater number of the designs came from New York. Many of the contestants had undertaken designing for the first time. This was true of Miss Durant de Sumene, who took the first prize of $100, and of Miss Martha Rythers, who carried off the second prize of $75. The third prize of $50 went to Andrew Flory.

Ten other prizes of $25 each were given, and after these had been awarded, so much of the work showed merit that ten additional prizes of $10 each were given. Most of the contestants were young, and the greater number were women. The contest was given to show home manufacturers that there was home talent upon which they could draw for designs and to encourage American artists to undertake the work and to show them what a wealth of material they had to draw upon for study in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. In this connection, M. D. C. Crawford of the latter Museum has given a number of lectures. It was through these lectures that Miss Rythers entered the contest. Teh exhibition will remain open to Jan. 3.

Major McCrystal Left a Deficit.

Major Edward T. McCrystal, for many years connected with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and prominent in Hibernian circles, of which order he was once National Director, left property valued at only $132 when he died on Feb. 7, 1913. The debts and administration expenses amounted to $268, leaving a deficit. He owned fifty shares of preferred and 479 shares of common stock of the Irish American, which were of no value, because that paper had suspended publication.

Major Cilley's Estate to Children.

The will of Major John Kelly Cilley, banker and Vice President of the Union League Club, who died Dec. 5, left his residuary estate to his daughter, Alice Longfellow Cilley Weist of 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, and to his son, Arthur Hutchins Cilley, John Kelly Cilley, 2d, grandson, received $1,500 in trust. The value of the estate is not disclosed.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,856. Notice is given that LOUIS USCATU, alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

WOOL MARKET IS FIRM.

Sales Total 4,000,000 Pounds—Mills Need More Material.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Taking into account the end of the year, inventories, and holidays, the Boston wool market has had an average week, with sales of above 4,000,000 pounds. The market is firm, with prices tending higher. A feature of the week has been the arrival of South American wool, some 90 per cent. of which has been sold 'to arrive.'

"A report has been spread here that one of the highest class men's wear worsted mills in the country will close down this week, owing to inability to obtain fine Australians. There is still some activity in the West to buy wool on the sheep's back. It is reported that a clip of 750,000 pounds of Idaho wool has been contracted for at 86 cents. This wool will not be clipped until next Spring, and delivery is not anticipated before next July.

"Peace talk has had no adverse effect on the wool market. One Boston house has sold $6,000,000 worth of territory wools in the last six weeks. The largest woolen and worsted corporation has close to $30,000,000 of unfilled orders on its books.

"There is a well-founded general belief that cotton prices will be higher, and that the recent break in the stock market caused speculators to throw over their cotton holdings. Very little buying of cotton by mills was in evidence during the cotton market decline, and there was some fixing prices of cotton on call.

"The fine and fancy cotton goods market is quiet. Manufacturers are so far sold ahead that this condition is not commented upon. Buyers will be in the market for larger quantities of fine and fancy goods at prices as high or higher than recent quotations. Staple cotton has not been affected by the slump in ordinary cotton quotations. Importing concerns have been increasing their purchases of domestic made goods."

A TEST CUSTOMS CASE.

Contingent Fees to Attorneys May Invalidate Protests.

Oral arguments were heard yesterday before Judges Fischer and Waite of the Board of General Appraisers on a motion made last week by Assistant Attorney General Bert Hanson to dismiss a customs protest case called for hearing because the protest failed to show whether or not an agreement had been entered into with the attorneys for the importers for a contingent fee, the latter being forbidden by a specific clause of the tariff act.

At yesterday's hearing, Mr. Hanson argued that each individual importer's protest, in order to be considered by the board, must contain an allegation that no contingent arrangement had been entered into, and further, that proof must be presented to the board in support of that allegation. The Assistant Attorney General followed Mr. William L. Wemple of the law firm of Crim & Wemple, who attacked the stand taken by Mr. Hanson. Mr. Wemple declared that the importers' attorneys would not be called upon to allege the negative matter of possible contingent fee arrangements.

Henry J. Webster, and other regular practitioners spoke against the legality of the Assistant Attorney General's motion, one of the points made being that it was the burden upon the board to take notice of whether a contingent fee was involved or not, that duty being as a matter of fact imposed upon the disbursing officer at the time of reliquidation.

At the conclusion of the arguments, the board announced that a decision would be rendered on the points raised by Mr. Hanson within a fortnight. In some quarters it was thought that if a decision should be made by the board unfavorable to the Assistant Attorney General, the Government might be persuaded to carry the issue to both the Customs Court and possibly the Supreme Court.

The January term covering tariff appeals has been set to begin Jan. 3. It was said unofficially yesterday that the probability was the board would resume hearings on that date, although reliquidations might be withheld pending a final settlement of the controverted question.

JOINS BANK OF COMMERCE.

Guy Emerson Elected Vice President —Other Bank Changes.

Directors of the National Bank of Commerce in New York have elected Guy Emerson a Vice President and have appointed H. P. Barrand of the foreign department an assistant cashier.

Mr. Emerson was graduated from Harvard College in 1908, and from the Harvard Law School in 1911. He was private secretary to James Freeman Curtis when the latter was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and later became a Special Agent of the Treasury Department. For a brief period Mr. Emerson was engaged in business in Texas, and in 1914 became an editor of a weekly cotton and insurance journal. During the recent Presidential campaign Mr. Emerson organized and acted as Secretary of a league which favored the election of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Equitable Trust Company announced yesterday that James R. Bartholomew had become associated with its bond department, and that John L. Parker, formerly with E. W. Clark & Co. of Boston, had joined its bond-selling force and would represent the company in the New England territory with headquarters in Boston.

Mr. Bartholomew was formerly with Lee, Higginson & Co. and is the compiler of "The Canadian Municipal Bond Record," and "The Record of Foreign Government Debts."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE'S SANTA

2,000 Poor and Crippled Children Will Be Guests of Members.

Two thousand poor and crippled children living on Manhattan Island south of Canal Street will be guests of the New York Produce Exchange on Saturday afternoon at the eleventh annual entertainment, at the close of which Santa Claus will distribute toys and books.

Tickets are being given out through the following organizations: All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church, the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association, the Little Mothers' Aid Association, the Charity Organization Society, the New York Dispensary, the First and Second Precinct Police Stations, the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Salvation Army, Sisters Christian Doctrine, St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Trinity Church, Volunteers of America, Crippled Children's School, and Public School 44.

Through a donor who will not permit his name to be made public, 6,500 Christmas dinners will be distributed today among the blind and crippled of the city as well as to the inmates of the almshouses on Blackwell's Island in Kings County. This is the seventh year the same donor has supplied the money for this purpose. At the office of The Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, the headquarters for the distribution, it was said last night that 6,000 pounds of chicken, 1,350 pounds of plum pudding, and twenty-five gallons of hard sauce had been purchased, as well as a score of other good things for the dinner. Two thousand pipes and as many sacks of tobacco will be given to smokers.

Plan $2,500,000 Loan to Uruguay.

Announcement was made yesterday of the completion of arrangements by the Montevideo branch of the National City Bank of New York for a loan to the Government of Uruguay of $2,500,000 for one year at 6 per cent. The bank of that republic will advance the money, drawing against gold in New York at its convenience. The balance held here will bear interest at 2 per cent.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BRAIDS, buttons, trimmings, silks, woolens; clean up. "Remarkable," 491 Broadway. Spring 2121.

COATS.—Highest cash price paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Open to place orders of snappy styles children's and juniors' coats. P. M. & S., 119 West 23d.

COATS and suits; jobber looking at the better grades. 30 West 32d St., top floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. 10th floor, 40-42 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Prominent jobber is placing Spring orders. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS and Suits.—Jobber looking at coats and suits. 26 West 25th, 4th floor.

CREPE DE CHINES.—Will buy 200 pieces good quality at a price for cash. Schulman & Steinberg, 22 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Contractor on silk serge and poplin dresses; must bring samples. Regent Dress Co., 41-43 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at sport dresses in white serges and silks all week. Seventh floor, 137 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Boston jobber buying ladies', children's Spring dresses, Thursday, Friday. 127 West 17th.

MACHINE.—Cloth measuring machine wanted, second-hand. Lipshes & Edelstein, 6 West 20th.

MERCHANDISE.—Mdse. Clearing House wants jobs and close out lots of every description for spot cash, small or large. 41 West 17th.. 6033 Chelsea.

METAL CLOTH wanted for cash. Clearing House, 41 West 17th. 6033 Chelsea.

PARTITIONS.—Office and showroom partitions and fixtures wanted. Phone Parr. 9892.

RADIUM.—100 pieces of black radium. Phone 2766 Farr.

SERGE, Botany white, will pay cash. Phone Madison Square 4360.

SILKS.—Will buy jobs and seconds of silks and satins. 7934 Spring.

SKIRTS and middy blouses; contractors on wash skirts and middies; bring own samples. Call Thursday, Room 405, 1,182 Broadway.

SUITS.—Boys' washable, also suspenders, men's shirts and neckwear; big quantities. 7 West 18th St., 7th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Exclusiva jobber, Afternoons after 2, 11 East 31st, 3d floor.

TAFFETAS wanted for cash by petticoat manufacturer; call with samples. 179 East 87th St., fourth floor.

VELOURS, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 10276.

Offerings to Buyers

ART LINENS.—White, 54-inch, 500 yards, fine quality, heavy weights; reasonable; suitable for table linens. M 91 Times.

BATH ROBES for ladies and men; immediate delivery. Rosenblatt, 141 West 29th.

CLOTH.—4,323 Stursberg shell, also American cheviot 0361, black and navy. 2137 Greeley.

COATS.—Buy our best sellers for January sales at reduced prices. Juniors' and Ladies' Velour and Cheviot Coats, full flare, fur trimmed, half lined, $5 to $7.50. American Manufacturing Co., W. 20th.

COATS.—High-grade misses', ladies', flappers', and children's coats for jobbers catering to better trade; inspection invited. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th. Farragut 596.

COATS.—Jobs of ladies' and misses' furtrimmed coats to close out cheap. N. Luria & Co., 23 East 20th St.

COATS.—Velour and broadcloth, for January sales, at greatly reduced prices. Davidson & Garsson, 235 5th Av.

COATS.—Have desirable lot of several hundred coats to close out cheap. Feuerstock & Roman, 33 West 34th.

COATS.—1,500 plush and velour to close out at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS, plushes, velours, broadcloths to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—48-inch long plush coats, Chase's beaver collars, bottom; $10. Hutner, 60 E. 11.

COATS.—300 good styles, lined; big reductions. Loewy & Co., 31 West 27th. 3430.

COATS.—Better grade coats at a bargain; call quick. L. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, beaver trimmed, to close out at $3.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—200 plush coats to close out cheap. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

CORDUROY.—Jutilliards, white, 32 inch, narrow wale, at $.50. M 75 Times.

DRESSES.—Owing to our removal will sell out at once our serge, silk, velveteen, and party dresses. Broder & Co., 28 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—High-class, about 100 afternoon and evening, to close out. Greeley Dress Co., 501 6th Av. 5766 Madison.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas; Spring samples to close out. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

FLOSS.—Royal Society close and rope, about 18,000 skeins, assorted colors; will sell for 40 cents a box of 36. Jos. Sternbach, 348 East Houston St., New York City. Telephone 3659 Orchard.

FURS, Muffs, and Scarfs to close out. D. Berger, 131 West 5th St., 1st floor.

GEORGETTE. — Silk-embroidered georgette and novelty laces; surplus stock for sale at reasonable prices. Wollner & Wronker, 30 West 36th St.

MEN'S NECKWEAR on hand; 1,000 dozen on 60c neckwear to close out at $3.25 dozen. Manufacturer Neckwear Co., 3 East 14th St.

PIECE GOODS.—Manufacturers' surplus stock, gabardines, cotton mixtures, checks, &c., to close out, on account inventory. Greeley 6227.

POPLINS.—High colors included; also botany serge and storm serges. Farragut 9810.

SERGES, Garfield, No. 589 white Bedfords; Sidney Blumenthal's velour for sale on account of dissolution of partnership. Farragut 9339.

SERGES.—Have 100 pieces Pacific P. G. serge, black, $0.85. Rosenzweig, Madison Square 9275.

SUITINGS.—Gabardines, poplins, silk, to sell cheap. 51 West 24th, 10th floor.

SUITS.—500 to close out at sacrifice price; made of poplins and broadcloths. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—50 misses' Fall suits to close out at a low price. Davidson & Garsson, 235 5th Av.

SUITS to close out at sacrifice prices. M. B. Kaufman, 19 West 32d.

SUITS, poplins, broadcloths, velours to close out cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

VELVETEENS.—For sale, 1,000 yards black velveteen, 300 yards navy velveteen at a closing price. Fair Waist & Dress Co., 134 West 37th St.

VELVETEEN, white, 1,000 yards, 29-inch, to close out cheap. Spring 2069.

Help and Situations Wanted.

RESIDENT SALESMEN.—Prominent popular-priced cloak and suit house has openings for real live-wire salesmen for East, West, Middle, and South; preferably those who visit New York when buyers come to town; commission. M 88 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by a large popular-priced skirt house to call on office trade and city department stores; this territory is well covered and is still open for a live-wire young man; salary and commission to right party; give particulars. M 86 Times.

SALESMAN, 24, now employed, desires change; seven years' road experience. A 182 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....4 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....
" " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Capitalizing the Hawaiian Fad.

Manufacturers of apparel as well as fabric makers, according to a mill representative, have been singularly slow in getting out the benefit in the present Hawaiian fad. With alleged Pacific Island melodies to be heard in every restaurant with ukalele accompaniment, there is a great opportunity, this man pointed out, for the creation of styles to follow the Hawaiian idea. So far, he said, there have been only a few articles put out to capitalize the vogue.

The Summary of Drugs.

Dynamite glycerine is listed among the advances that will be told of today by Drug and Chemical Markets, the rise being due to a higher export demand and domestic inquiries. Other advances include formaldehyde, coumarin, epsom and Glauber's salts, white powdered arsenic and botanical drugs. Among the weaker prices of the past few days were those asked for nitrate of silver, tin oxide, pure benzol, oxalic acid and acetphenetidin. Reports from London say that blockade restrictions on the exportation of sulphur to Holland have been canceled.

No Cancellations to Speak Of.

Although the clothing trade is in the throes of labor trouble, the mills supplying cloth to the manufacturers find that cancellations do not amount to very much. This was considered rather remarkable by a mill agent, who states that in past strikes the clothier has been quick to cancel most of the merchandise he had on order. The situation in the piece goods market is given as an explanation of the fact that clothiers are willing to let their orders stand. If they cancel now, it was pointed out, they will have to buy back the goods they need at much higher prices.

Are Here After "Jobs."

While many of the ready-to-wear buyers now in this market are here looking at Spring lines of women's and misses' cloaks, suits, and dresses, not a few of them are after "jobs" to pad out stocks for the "clearance sales" that come around this time of the year. Especially good is the call for coats and dresses. The latter are harder to get than the former, though not many of the most-wanted kinds of coats are available now following the excellent season the manufacturers had. However, it is still possible to buy velour, cheviot, plush, and broadcloth coats at prices ranging from $5 up.

More Elastic Sales Force Needed.

One of the lessons forced home by the tremendous holiday demand, according to a department store executive, is that if the stores are to cope with such situations in the future they must adopt means to have a more elastic sales force. It was this man's idea that, if some sort of general training could be given to the entire sales force so that salespeople could be sent from one department to another, the stores might be able to give the proper kind of service in such emergencies. If this method was not suitable, he said that a special corps of salespeople could be trained to take hold of the selling in any branch of the store.

Ribbon Demand Is Fair.

While some ribbon men hold that the demand for goods has not been up to the mark, there are others who point to the continuous running of looms that in other years have been idle at certain times during the year. At present the trade is in high hopes of finding a much better sale of goods in the near future. The manufacturers see a gradual broadening of the demand. The millinery trade has become more receptive to the use of ribbons, the underwear and lingerie makers are using ribbons in larger quantities, and the dry goods trade is finding an outlet for merchandise needed by their customers for making bags and similar novelties.

Hard Coal Prices Strong.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that this week the anthracite market is decidedly strong, owing to the limited tonnage at tidewater, combined with reports of idleness at the collieries. Domestic sizes were selling yesterday at around $9 free on board harbor ports, with some independent shippers holding out for $10 in expectation of greater firmness before the end of the week. For line shipment, $6.50 at the mines is being quoted generally by individual operators. Since the recent snowstorm here the bituminous market has been on a much higher level than it was just previous to that time. Tonnage is very short supply at all the local ports except Port Reading. There the congestion is so great that loading is being delayed.

Believe No Break Will Come.

Experienced traders in the local market for gray goods were firm in their opinions yesterday that the weakness of the last two or three weeks is a thing of the past, and that an era of high prices is due again about the middle of January. One of the best proofs that the market is recovering was the statement by one trader that concerns which last week sold goods for almost anything they could get are now buying them back to hold for resale later at higher prices. This practice is confined to certain speculative interests, that bought their goods cheaply in the first place and got a profit of half a cent a yard or so on everything they let go recently, in spite of the fact that many of the sales were made at concessions of about a cent a yard from the recent highest point.

Gray Goods Inquiry Improves.

The strengthening of gray goods prices in second hands in the last three days was reflected yesterday in about as active a demand as the market has seen in the last three or four weeks. Both the mills and the converters who have been selling gray goods received inquiries for such cloths as 30-inch, 72-76s and 68-72s, and 38½-inch, 64-60s, 64-56s and 60-48s, but the prices bid were too low for the mills. In the case of second hands offerings were not so large as they had been, and practically all goods from this source prices were a quarter of a cent above recent figures. In some instances they were up half a cent. Not much was done on sheetings. Mill prices for print cloths were firm nominally at these levels:

39-inch, 80-86s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8c	37-inch, 64-60s	5½c

Look for Some Active Buying.

Sweater salesmen who are waiting for the turn of the year to go out with Fall lines for the retail trade are anticipating excellent business. The continuance of high quotations for wool made it apparent to buyers of any discernment whatever that prices on sweaters containing medium or large proportions of this commodity cannot go down, even in the event of peace, for some time. In addition to this, the gradual recovery of the cotton market is taken as a basis for argument that this staple will not stay high for a long time, barring unforeseen events. With cotton at its present levels, or maintained near them, experienced sellers say that there will be no such thing as a cheap sweater in the popular sense of the word. Fifty-cent sweaters at retail, for men and boys at least, are said to be out of the question for next Fall unless cotton takes an unexpected and sharp drop.

DUTIES ON GLASS BOTTLES.

A New Rule Changing the Practice in Classifying Them.

The Treasury Department after receiving reports of an investigation conducted by customs officers at New York, has issued a general order changing the practice in the classification for dutiable purposes of bottles of various kinds. Up to this time it had been the practice to return bottles, which, in the molding process, were plain-lettered at 80 per cent., and those decorated with trade-mark design and manufacturer's name or letter at 45 per cent.

Appraiser Sague and Collector Malone reported that the future classification should be as follows: Bottles, plain lettered in the mold, not being printed within the usual meaning of the word, as plain glass bottles at 30 per cent.; if molded with ornamental or decorative lettering or trade-mark at 45 per cent., and molded bottles subjected to any superadded processes specified in Paragraph 84, plain or decorative in effect, at 45 per cent.

Assistant Secretary Peters approved the report submitted by the New York officials.

As the recommendations involved a change in practice upon bottles printed or sand-blasted with name of manufacturer, country of production, or trade-mark, and bottles with printed decal or glass superimposed upon the bottles after molding and before cooling, the department directed that the higher rates of duty should be taken only when the goods were imported or withdrawn fro mwarehouse 30 days from date of the order. The new ruling will become effective at all ports Jan. 5.

AEROPLANE EXPORTS GROW.

Evidenced by Drawback on Imported Material Used in Them.

The war order business of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company of Buffalo has reached such proportions that the company recently applied to the Treasury Department for drawback allowances. The department has now notified Collector Malone, through whose customs district most of the aeroplanes are exported, that the Curtiss concern's application had been granted.

The particular imported articles going into the make-up of the flying machines for which drawback was sought included sheet aluminium, linen, and ball bearings. The order granting the application specified that the allowance should not exceed the quantity of imported material of each kind used in the manufacture of the exported flying machines, as shown by a sworn statement of the manufacturers, dated Nov. 13 last, the allowance in the case of imported aluminium and linen to be reduced according to the quantity of imported material which the value of the corresponding waste would replace.

The Collector was instructed that drawback was to be allowed under the regulations on Curtiss aeroplanes exported on and after Dec. 21. If drawback is desired by the company on types of machines differing from those figuring in the application just granted, it will be necessary to file supplemental sworn schedules covering the new styles.

FOR A FEDERAL PAPER MILL.

Congressional Committee Approves Measure to Insure Adequate Supply.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Erection of a Government pulp and paper mill to insure an adequate supply of paper to the Government at reasonable prices was approved by the joint Congressional Committee on Printing today by the committee, which annually draws the specifications for Government paper.

The Government uses about 30,000,000 pounds of print paper a year, which is a sufficient to absorb the output of a fifty-ton mill.

The report says that water power and extensive forests and mineral deposits to supply such a mill can be found on many Government reservations. The House Committee on printing has also recommended a Government mill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square; Breslin.

ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; E. Ferber, jobs, silk waists; 18 W. 27th.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. G. Myers Co.; F. J. Carbine, white goods; 230 5th Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; J. F. Diefenderfer, silks, woolen dress goods; 41 Union Square.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

ATLANTA.—Olson Bros.; B. Olson, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 20th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Hochheimer, ladies' wear; Miss Raialman, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. Lurie & Co.; H. J. Waitman, jobs dresses, coats; 18 W. 27th.

BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; C. A. Reinhardt, rugs; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; A. H. Hall, china, glassware; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Weil, muslins; 906 B'way.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—H. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—S. A. Williams Co.; Mr. Williams, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists; 308 5th Av., Room 614.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Dutch, millinery; Mrs. Best, women's costumes; Miss Nelson, misses' dresses; Mr. Miller, boys' clothing; Miss Horan, pet

For January Investment

Short Term Bonds & Notes

Railroad Bonds

Public Utility Bonds and Preferred Stocks

providing income returns from 4.43 to over 7%, are listed in our new circular of security offerings.

Send for a copy.

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Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

A Comparison of Yields

Income from Municipal Bonds which we are now offering compared with that of similar bonds in January, 1901.

	1901	1916
	%	%
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.15	3.70
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.90	3.78
South Carolina	3.70	3.80
St. Paul, Minn.	3.20	3.82
Lackawanna Co., Pa.	3.10	3.82
Baltimore, Md.	3.35	3.90
Hudson County, N. J.	3.25	3.85
New York City	3.00	4.00
Lakewood, Ohio	4.00	4.20

The Federal Income Tax law of 1914, and the Postal Savings Act of 1910 (both revised in 1916), are factors to be considered in purchasing municipal bonds.

Send for Municipal List AG-84

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana

(A County Obligation)

Serial 5% Bonds

Due January 1, 1928 to 1942, inc.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation (1916) $23,179,940
Total Bonded Debt (inc. this issue). 1,770,000
Population 1916 (est.) 37,000

Prices to yield 4.40%

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Founded 1876

43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

New Income Tax Law And Estate Tax Law

We have prepared for the use of our customers a new edition of our income tax booklet which contains an analysis of and comments on the new Income Tax Law, together with the full text of the statute in convenient form. This booklet also contains an analysis of and comments on the Federal Inheritance Law, recently enacted. We shall be pleased to send to investors on request a copy of this booklet.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close Generally Higher After Another Quiet Session —$12,600,000 New Gold.

The stock market was an orderly affair yesterday. The transactions ran above those of Tuesday, yet without crossing the million-share mark, and most issues benefited slightly by the day's changes. There is evident a disposition on the part of the public to take matters cautiously while the peace negotiations are in such an uncertain stage, and brokerage houses are just as well pleased that prices are being left to find their own levels.

There is a sense of disappointment in financial circles over the answer made by Germany to the President's note. They do not feel that it will be productive of any good results, and the suggestion made in it is not expected to materially shorten the war. Most bankers have had occasion to revise their estimates of the probable duration of the struggle with the expression of Germany's desire for peace, but they think that there is little prospect of a meeting of representatives of the belligerents unless Germany is prepared to open the way for such a meeting by stating a general outline of the terms which she would be disposed to make. The thought of peace having been brought forward, it is expected that both sides will have it constantly in mind from now on, but indications point to several months more of war, at least.

It was said in some quarters yesterday that it would prove a very good thing for the United States if the peace negotiations should drag themselves out over several months. If the war were to come to an end suddenly it would mean a radical readjustment of business in this country, a readjustment which could be taken care of over a period of, say six months, without shock.

In the meantime arrangements for financing the Allies in order that they may continue their purchases here on the old scale do not seem to be making much progress. It is well known that with the great store of securities at their command the British could float another collateral loan whenever need arises, but the prospects for a successful offering of long term bonds, unsecured by collateral, do not seem to have been improved by recent developments. Great Britain is still paying gold for the articles bought. Another $10,000,000 arrived yesterday, $8,000,000 of which went into the Assay Office to the credit of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the balance to Philadelphia.

The Marine issues had another period of weakness yesterday, but closed slightly higher. The Maxwell Motor shares, of all three classes, had a bad day, the common dropping 5⅝ points to 47⅝, the first preferred 1⅞ to 70¼ and the second preferred 4 points to 33¼. Texas Company lost 4¼, U. S. Realty 4, Ohio Cities Gas 4½ and Laclede Gas 10¼, but most of the other issues showed gains at the close. Reports from the steel trade were less encouraging, the car shortage having resulted in the closing down of many blast furnaces unable to get fuel. In the Pittsburgh district the steel works are suffering from their worst tie-up.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

	Over 15, Less.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4
New York	3	4	4
Philadelphia	4	4	4
Cleveland	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4
Chicago	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½
San Francisco	4	4	4

*3 days. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul., Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	4	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3
St. Louis	4½	3	3½	
Minneapolis	4	3½	3	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	4	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	3	3

Time.

60 days	4@4¼	5 months 4@4¼
90 days	4@4¼	6 months 4@4¼
4 months	4@4¼	

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.73¼	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.74¼	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅜	5.84⅜	5.84⅝	..
Cables	5.83⅝	5.83⅜	5.83⅝	..
Marks—				
Demand	72.87½	72.50	72.87½	+.37½
Cables	73.00	72.62½	73.00	+.37½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to 4 marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Checks.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.75⅛	4.76⅛
Paris	5.1826	5.84⅜	5.83⅝
Berlin	95.28	72.87½	73.00
Austria	20.26	11.90	12.00
Italy	5.1826	5.84⅜	5.83⅝
Switzerland	19.295	91.12½	91.62½
Greece	19.295	6.12½	6.12½
Holland	40.19	39.75	39.75
India—	32.44	40.75	40.81¼
Bombay		32.25	32.37½
Calcutta		32.25	32.37½
Japan—	49.84	6.89¼	6.89
Kobe		50.75	50.87½
Yokohama		50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands— Manila	50.00	50.25	50.40
Russia	51.45	30.30	30.40
Scandinavia—	26.79		
Copenhagen		27.10	27.20
Stockholm		29.45	29.55
Christiania		27.85	27.95
Spain	19.305	21.10	21.25
South America—			
Buenos Aires	42.44	44.37½	45.37½
Rio	32.44	23.62½	23.75
Switzerland	5.1826	5.05½	5.04½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅜

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $730,367,320; balance, $30,223,379; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $788,247; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $2,869,819.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount @ par; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .1562½@.3125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36¼d, off 3-16d; in New York, 75¾c, off ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 58½@61⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$14,904,006	$100,493,477
Ord. internal rev.	29,471,364	199,638,532
Income tax	4,621,873	19,827,901
Miscellaneous	4,719,057	24,071,471
Total receipts	$53,716,301	$354,031,382
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	15,055,663	116,587,964
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	13,487,842	122,456,123
Expenditures	68,771,965	470,619,347

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1916.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Day's sales	835,224	388,721	50,166
Year to date	238,259,552	171,390,201	47,763,986

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18½	19½	300	Advance Rumely	19½	19⅝	19	19	−⅛
38	39	300	Advance R. pf	38	38¼	38	38¼	+2½
72	74	1,900	Ajax Rubber	74¼	76⅛	74	74	+1½
11	11¼	900	Alaska Gold M	11¼	11⅜	11	11	−⅛
7⅛	7¾	400	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
28	29	2,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg	29	29⅜	28	28	−⅝
85½	88⅞	1,400	Allis-C. Mfg. pf	87½	89	87¼	88⅞	+2⅝
89	90	300	Am. Agri. Chem	92	92	90	90	−2¾
101¼	102½	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	102	102	102	102	
40½	42½	100	Am. Bank Note	41½	41½	41½	41½	−1
90	90½	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	91½	91⅞	90	90	
47¾	48½	5,000	Am. Can	48	49	47¾	47¾	+¼
66	66½	3,200	Am. Car & F	66¾	67¾	66	66	
86	87	800	Am. Coal	88	89¼	86	86½	+⅝
49	49½	100	Am. Cotton Oil	49	49	49	49	−⅛
12⅝	13	400	Am. Hide & Leath	13	13¼	12¾	12⅞	−⅛
64½	66	2,400	Am. H. & L. pf	64	66	64	65	+1
32⅜	32½	19,000	Am. Ice Securities	30½	32⅝	30½	32¼	+2
19½	20	500	Am. Linseed	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
78½	78½	14,300	Am. Locomotive	78¼	80⅜	78¼	78¼	−⅛
101	106	200	Am. Loco. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	
50	50¼	2,300	Am. Malt. pf	50	51⅝	50	50¼	+1¼
104⅜	104½	8,150	Am. Smelting & R	106⅛	106⅞	104¼	104¼	+¼
97¼	98¼	100	Am. S. S. pf. A	98	98	98	98	−⅝
93½	94	100	Am. S. S. pf. B	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	
63	63½	300	Am. Steel F	63½	63½	63	63	−1
109	110	400	Am. Sugar Refining	109½	109⅞	109	109⅛	−⅛
124⅞	125¼	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	125¼	125⅞	125	125⅞	−⅛
1⅞	2	3,500	Am. Tel. Tel rts	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	1 15-16	−1-16
214	220	100	Am. Tobacco	217	217	217	217	+1
107	108½	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	+1
44¼	44½	2,000	Am. Woolen	44¾	45¼	44¼	44¾	+1¼
48	48½	2,700	Am. Writing P. pf	47	49¾	47	48½	+1½
37¾	38¼	2,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S	39½	39¾	37¼	37½	−1
70	73½	400	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	73	75	72⅜	72⅜	−⅞
82¾	83	24,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	83½	84¾	82¾	82⅞	−⅞
104½	104¾	2,600	A., T. & S. F	104½	105	104¼	104¼	−⅛
100⅝	100⅞	1,400	A., T. & S. F. pf	100¾	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	+⅛
120½	121½	13,000	At. G. & W. I	122	124⅝	120¼	120¾	+⅛
64	66	100	At. G. & W. I. pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	+1
58¾	60	6,700	Baldwin Locomotive	59½	61⅜	58¾	60	+1
100	101	200	Bald. Locomotive pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+1
84	84½	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	83⅞	84¾	83⅞	84½	+⅛
74¼	75	400	Baltimore & O. pf	75	75	74¼	74¼	−⅝
135	135½	800	Barrett & Co	135½	135¾	135	135	−½
490	500	900	Barrett & Co. rts	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
490	500	50	Bethlehem Steel	500	505	500	505	+5
65	68	100	Do., odd lot	510	510	510	510	
10	10½	700	Brown Shoe	6½	6½	6½	6½	−⅛
88	89	400	B. T. & Ry. Sec	10	10½	10	10¼	+⅛
46½	47¾	2,400	Burns Bros.	88	88	88	88	−½
25	26	1,500	Butte & Superior	48	48½	46¼	47	−½
56	56½	800	Cal. Petroleum	25¾	26	25	25	−½
57⅛	59	200	Cal. Petrol. pf	56	57	56	56½	−½
168	168	200	Can. Southern	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	−1⅝
86	86½	15,100	Can. Pacific	167⅝	167¾	167	167	
113	114¾	100	Central Leath. Co	87¼	88¾	85¾	86¼	−⅝
100	101½	500	Central L. Co. pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+1¼
65½	65¾	1,700	Chandler Motor	102	102	101	101	
41½	41⅝	100	Chas. & Ohio	66	66	65½	65⅝	−¼
91¼	91½	400	Chi. Great W. pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	
124	124⅜	200	Chi., M. & St. P	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91¼	
125	126	100	C., M. & St. P. pf	124⅜	124⅜	124	124	+⅛
172	175	200	Chi. & Northwest	124¼	124½	124½	124½	+⅜
33⅜	35	1,800	Chi. Rock Isl. pf	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	+⅜
34½	34⅝	1,000	C., R. I. & P.	35	35¼	35	35	−⅛
24⅝	24⅞	6,500	C., R. I. & P. c. of d	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+⅛
53⅜	54⅛	4,200	Chile Copper	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
6½	7	100	Chino Copper	53	55½	53	54	−½
111	113½	200	Ciuett, P. & Co	70	70	70	70	
45¼	45⅜	2,100	Cluett, P. & Co. pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	
42½	42⅝	6,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	46⅞	46⅞	45	45½	−¾
131½	132¼	600	Columbia Gas	42¼	43	42¾	42¾	+1
122	125	100	Con. Gas	132	132	131¾	131¾	−1⅝
88½	90	300	Con. Gas., Balt	122¾	122½	122¼	122½	+1
23⅛	23½	3,300	Continental Can	88	88	88	88	+2
100	111	300	Corn Prod. Refining	23⅞	24½	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
62¾	62⅞	37,400	Corn. Prod. R. pf	110½	110½	110	110	−⅛
51⅛	51⅝	9,800	Crucible Steel	63½	65½	62¾	62¾	−⅛
93	93½	300	Cuba Cane Sugar	52	52⅝	51½	51½	−⅛
98½	99¼	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	−⅛
41	41½	200	Deere & Co. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½	+⅛
101¼	102½	200	Denver & Rio G. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	+2⅝
30½	30⅝	1,900	Detroit United Ry	127	127	125	125	
47½	50	400	Distillers Securities	31	31½	30¾	30⅞	−⅛
34⅝	34¾	6,500	Driggs Seabury	49⅞	49⅞	45½	45½	−⅝
49	50	200	Erie	35⅞	35⅞	34½	34⅝	−⅝
40	45	100	Erie 1st pf	49½	49⅝	40½	40¾	−⅛
40	41	500	Fed. M. & S pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	+⅝
167½	169	1,600	Gaston W. & W	40	41	40	40	
121½	135	100	Gen. Electric	160¾	160¾	167¾	167¾	−1½
134	140	700	Gen. Motors pf	121	121	121	121	+1
91½	92	100	Gen. M. temp. ctfs	133½	135	133½	135	+2
60	60¾	600	G. M. pf. temp. ctfs	92½	92½	92	92	−½
90	93	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	90	91	89⅝	90	−1⅜
117½	118	1,000	Granby Consol	92½	94	90	90	−2
36¼	36½	1,900	Great. North pf	117¾	118	117⅝	118	+⅛
44	44¾	400	G. N. C. ctfs of D.	37	37½	36½	36½	+⅛
130	132	400	Greene Can. Cop	44½	44½	44	44¼	+⅛
63	63½	300	Gulf States Steel	135	138	135	135	+2
107	110	20	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	107	107	107	107	
73	75	200	Hartman Corp	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+⅛
101	103	12,000	Illinois Central	106	108¼	106	106¼	+⅛
56¾	57¼	900	Inspiration	58	59¼	58	58⅜	+⅛
71½	72	200	Interboro. Con	17⅛	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	−⅛
17	18	100	Interboro Con. pf	72	72	72	72	−½
43	44½	250	International Ag	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	−⅛
24½	24⅝	25,000	Inter. Ag. pf	45	45	44¾	44¾	−⅛
86¼	86½	47,000	Int. M. M. pf. t. r.	23	25¼	23⅜	24	−⅜
42	42¾	3,600	Inter. Nickel	85½	87⅞	83¼	86⅜	+1⅜
45¼	46½	17,400	Inter. Paper	43½	43⅝	42	42	−1
103	104	5,100	Inter. Paper pf	49	52¼	48¼	48¼	−¾
78	80	300	Jewel Tea, pf	104⅜	106	103	103½	−1
110	112	100	Jewel Tea pf	78¼	78¼	78	78	+1
26	26½	1,000	Kansas City South	111	111	111	111	
		100	Kayser (J.) & Co	25⅞	26⅝	25⅞	26⅜	−⅛
60½	61¼	500	Kelly Springfield	115	115	115	115	
45½	45⅝	14,100	Kennecott Copper	61	62	61	61⅞	+⅛
85¾	85⅞	8,100	Lack. Steel	46	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
100	104	300	Laclede Gas	86	87	84¼	85½	−1½
29	30	100	Lee Rub. & Tire	104	104	100	100	−2
80	80¼	1,000	Lehigh Valley	30	30	30	30	
73¼	74	1,300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	80¾	80¾	79⅞	80	+⅛
74	77	200	Manhattan Shirt	22	24	22	24	+3
47	47¼	15,100	Maxwell Motors	76	76	72	74½	−1½
70	71	1,200	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	52¼	53¼	46	47⅛	−1⅞
35	35	1,900	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	72¼	73¼	70¼	70¼	−1⅞
39	39½	14,900	Mexican Petroleum	37⅞	37⅞	33¾	33¾	−4
39	39½	2,100	Miami Copper	97⅞	98¼	93¾	95	−2¾
117	119½	10	Minn.,St. P.&S.S.M	39	39¾	39	39¼	+¼
11⅜	12	5,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	
20½	21	400	Mo., Kan. Tex. pf	11⅞	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
100	100	1,700	Missouri Pacific	22	22	21	21	
6⅝	6¾	1,600	Mo. Pacific tr. r.	17	17	17	17	−⅛
4½	5	2,400	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	−⅛
60½	62	10	Mo. Pac. pf. w. i	34½	34⅝	34¼	34¼	−⅜
103½	105	100	Montana Power	60	60	60	60	
78	80	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	+½
28½	29	2,300	Nat. Enam. & Stpg	80	80	80	80	+½
92	100	100	Nat. En. & Stpg. pf	29¾	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
60	60½	400	National Lead	91	91	91	91	−1¼
24½	24⅝	1,900	Nev. Cons. Copper	60	60½	60	60	+¼
148	148¼	600	N. Y. Air Brake	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
104⅜	104⅞	2,200	New York Central	150	150	148¾	148¾	+1
		100	New York Dock	104½	106¼	104	104¾	+⅞
52	52¼	900	N. Y. N. H. & H	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
30	30¼	1,000	N. Y. Ont. & W	54½	54½	53¼	53¼	+⅛
136	136¾	1,000	Norfolk & Western	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+⅛
85	86	200	Norfolk & West. pf	136	136¾	136	136¼	+⅛
70	71½	100	North American	85¼	85¼	85	85	−½
110	111	1,800	Northern Pacific	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	
107½	108	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas x	110	110¼	110	110⅜	−⅛
103	103	100	Owens Bottle Mach	114	114	108	108	
20	21	500	Pacific Mail	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
56¼	56¾	865	Penna. R. R	21	21	20¾	20¾	−⅛
107	107	200	People's Gas, Chi	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	+⅝
42	43	400	Philadelphia Co	108¼	108¼	107	107	−2
40¼	40¾	8,900	Pitts. Coal, cfs. dep	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½	−⅛
110	113	100	P. Coal pf.,cfs. dep	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	−⅛
107	107	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	108	108	108	108	−2
163	165	200	Pullman Company	77	78	76⅜	76⅜	−⅛
2	2½	100	Quicksilver	16	16½	16	16	−⅛
50	51½	600	Ry. Steel Spring	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
263¼	263¾	1,600	Ray Consol. Copper	51	51	50¾	51	+1
104	104	18,700	Reading	26⅞	28¼	26⅞	28⅛	+⅛
103	103	9,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	103	105	103⅜	104	+⅛
92	92	900	Rep. Ir. & Steel pf	78¼	80	78¼	78¼	+⅛
27	27	3,600	St. L. & S. F. w. i.	104½	105	104¼	104¼	+⅜
38	38¼	100	St. L. S'western	27	27¼	26	26¼	+⅛
68	70	100	Saxon Motor	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	+⅛
17½	17¾	500	Seaboard Air Line	69	69	69	69	
37½	38½	200	Seaboard Air Line pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	−⅛
27	28	100	Shattuck-Arizona	38¼	38¼	37½	38½	+1
65	65	3,400	Slosson-Sheff S. & Ir	27	28	27	28	+1
97¼	98¼	30,300	Southern Pacific	61¾	61¾	61¼	63½	+1⅝
22⅝	23	500	South. Railway	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+1⅝
32¾	33¾	11,200	South. Railway pf	32¾	33¾	32¾	33¾	+1⅝
70	70¼	100	Studebaker Co	70	70¼	70	70¼	+⅜
112¼	112¾	100	Stutz Motor	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¾	+⅜
49¾	49¾	100	Tenn. C. & C., w. i.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	
16¾	16¾	6,600	Texas Co.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	−⅛
226½	226½	5,800	Texas Co. rights	226½	226½	226½	226½	+⅛
20¾	20¾	1,000	Texas & Pacific	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	−⅜
20¼	20¾	100	Third Avenue	20¼	20¾	20	20	
50¾	50¾	4,800	Tobacco Products	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	
57¼	58¾	500	Tol., St. L. & West	57¼	58¾	57¼	57¼	−⅛
11¾	12	1,300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	11¾	12	10½	10½	−½
18¼	19	100	Union Bag & Paper	18¼	19	18¼	21	−3½
96¼	96¾	11,200	Union Pacific	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+1½
147⅝	149	200	Union Pacific pf	147⅝	149	147⅝	148	+1⅛
84¼	84½	2,600	United Cigar Stores	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	
97½	100	700	U.S. Cast I. P. & F	97½	100¾	97½	99½	+1
22	22½	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	22	22½	22	22	
60	60	11,800	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	60	60	60	60	−½
133½	135	100	U. S. Rub. & imp.	115	115	111½	113¾	−⅞
28	28	100	U. S. Reduc. & Ref	28	28	28	28	−¾
¾	¾	8,500	U. S. Rubber	¾	¾	¾	¾	
62	65	3,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	62	65	62	63	+1½
64¼	66	64,100	U. S. Sm.,R.& M. pf	64¼	66	64¼	65¾	+1¾
51¼	52	200	U. S. Steel	51¼	52	51⅛	52	+1
107⅞	109¼	192,100	U. S. Steel pf	107⅞	109¼	107⅝	107⅞	+1⅛
119¾	120	400	U. S. Steel pf. w. i.	119¾	120	119¾	119¾	+1⅛
104	105½	18,500	Utah Copper	104	105½	101½	102½	−½
23¾	24	2,100	Utah Securities	23

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PICK TWELVE SITES FOR LAND BANKS

Loan Board Divides the Country Into Districts Under the New Law.

WILL NOW OFFER STOCK

Thousands of Farmers' Associations Already Tentatively Organized for Participation in the Undertaking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Secretary McAdoo today announced the boundaries of the twelve Federal Farm Land Bank districts and the cities in which Federal Land Banks will be placed. The action of the Farm Loan Board was based on investigations held in every part of the country. The Farm Loan act requires that the United States, exclusive of Alaska, shall be divided into twelve districts, designated by number, the plan being that followed in the organization of the Federal Reserve Bank system. The act forbids any arrangement of districts on any but State lines and prevents placing a fractional part of a State in any district. The board had before it seventy-five applications.

The twelve districts arranged by the board and the farm bank cities designated are as follows:

District No. 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Location of Federal land bank, Springfield, Mass.

District No. 2—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Land bank at Baltimore, Md.

District No. 3—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Land bank at Columbia, S. C.

District No. 4—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Land bank at Louisville, Ky.

District No. 5—Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Land bank at New Orleans, La.

District No. 6—Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas. Land bank at St. Louis, Mo.

District No. 7—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Land bank at St. Paul, Minn.

District No. 8—Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Land bank at Omaha.

District No. 9—Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. Land bank at Wichita, Kan.

District No. 10—The State of Texas. Land bank at Houston.

District No. 11—California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona. Land bank at Berkeley, Cal.

District No. 12—Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho. Land bank at Spokane, Wash.

The Federal Farm Loan Board will now advertise for 30 days for subscriptions to the capital stock of the twelve district farm loan banks. At the end of the period allowed for taking up the stock of the banks, the Government will take the amount of unsubscribed stock. The board then will appoint five Directors and the officers of each bank, and probably by the middle of February the bank in each district will open its doors for business.

Following the organization of these district banks, the Farm Loan Associations will be organized in each district wherever farmers desire to make loans. Already there are thousands of these farm loan associations tentatively organized and ready for the formal ceremonies of organization under the control of the district banks.

It is likely that the new system will find its largest volume of business in the West and South. It is now the expectation that the rate of interest at the start will be about 5 per cent.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	97¾	98¼	5.80
Argen. Gov. Disc		Feb. 21, '17	99⅝	99⅞	7.00
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15, '20	100¾	100⅝	5.75
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15, '20	99	100	
Argen. Gov.	6	May, 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1919	99	100	5.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	97½	100¼	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¼	100	5.55
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97½	98½	6.30
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16, '17	98½	99½	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	100	101	4.90
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100	103	5.28
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	99¾	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98½	100½	4.88
Prov. of Ont.	6	Dec., 1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of N. B.		Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Prov. of Que.	5	May, 1921	97¼	99¼	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	6	Jan. 15, '18	145	149	
Rep. of France	6½	July, 1919	95¼	99¼	6.85
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	202	294	
Do rubles	5½	Aug. 14, '20	99¾	100¼	5.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	3.87
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	3.70
Am. T. & T.	4½	Jan., 1919	98½	98¾	4.25
Am. Thread.	5	Mar., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	2.78
Anacon. Con.	5	June, 1917	100¼	100½	3.12
A., T. & S. F.	6	July 1, '19	99¼	100⅛	5.75
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102⅞	5.20
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	Nov., 1919	97¾	98¼	6.50
Braz. L. & T. Co.	6	Sep., 1917	100⅝	100¾	4.75
B'klyn R. T.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C. P. R. & D.	4	July, 1917	100¼	100½	4.25
C., B. & Q.	4	Sep., 1917	100¼	100½	4.33
C. & W. Ind.	5	Apr., 1918	101¼	102¼	4.70
Cuba-Am. Sug.		Sep., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.15
Can. North.	5	July 10, '17	99⅝	100⅛	5.65
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99⅝	100⅛	5.87
Can. North.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102¼	102½	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	99		6.12
Driggs-Seaby y.o.		Mar. 1, '18	99		
East. P. & L.	5	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅝	2.87
Erie R. R.	5½	Nov., 1919	101	101½	4.20
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1917	99	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99	100	5.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	101	101¼	3.80
Hocking Val.	5	Feb. 15, '18	100¼	101⅛	3.50
Inter. Harv.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	3.37
L. Gas & El.		June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1916	99⅞	100¼	5.75
Mo. Pacific	6	Apr., 1917	99½	99⅞	8.00
Mont. P. & P.	6	Dec., 1918	101	102	4.50
Morgan & W.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100	4.60
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	99¾	4.63
N. E. Nav.	6	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Otis Elevator.	5	June 5, '21	100¾	101	4.25
Penn. Co.	4½	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100¾	4.55
P. S. C., N. J.	5				
Rem. A. C.	5	Feb. 1, '19	85	87	12.37
Met. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅞	2.75
Southern Ry.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅞	4.38
United Fruit	6	May, 1920	95¾	96¼	6.55
Utah Sec. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	95¾	96	5.20
Wab. R. R.	4	May, 1920	95	96	
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.00
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	95½	96½	7.62
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100¼	5.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	99½	100½	6.00

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Stockholders representing more than 75 per cent. of the stock of the Ajax Rubber Company have ratified the proposed contract for the purchase of the Racine Rubber Company and the increase in capitalization of the Ajax Rubber Company to $10,000,000.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has applied to the California Railroad Commission for authority to issue $2,500,000 5 per cent. general and refunding mortgage bonds at not less than 90, the proceeds to be used in the acquisition of the Oro Electric Corporation and subsidiaries. Announcement of the purchase has been made and the company will take over the properties on Jan. 1.

The City of Philadelphia will receive bids until noon Jan. 8 on $12,774,200 4 per cent. registered and coupon bonds, which will mature 1922, 1947, and 1967, and are income tax exempt. Bids must be sealed and accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the par value of bonds bid for.

Owing to failure to secure a quorum the Wabash Directors' meeting scheduled for yesterday was postponed till Friday.

Directors of the Donner Steel Company of Buffalo have voted to authorize an increase in the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $9,000,000.

Of $3,275,000 common stock of the Cudahy Packing Company offered to employes at par to date $1,250,000 has been taken.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. will make delivery of temporary certificates for the American shares, representing stock of the Royal Dutch Company, on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1917.

A. W. Salomon, formerly in charge of the uptown office of Newberger, Henderson & Loeb, will on Jan. 2, 1917, become associated with Josephthal & Co.

Stacy & Braun are offering $605,000 City of Toledo (Ohio) 4 per cent. revenue bonds to yield 3.82½.

Clarence C. Perpall & Co., are distributing a circular analyzing the Union Bag and Paper and Pittsburgh Coal Companies.

The Stockholders' Committee of the American Malt Corporation, consisting of W. H. Franklin, R. H. Landale, and S. J. Leonard, announces that there has been deposited more than 50 per cent. of the entire outstanding capital stock.

When you need a cashier, bond salesman, or transfer clerk make your wants known through the "Service Exchange" of THE ANNALIST. Six lines $1.50. 25 cents a line.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Much irregularity showed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, although the general trend in the early dealings was toward improvement. There was a setback, however, in the afternoon, which carried many stocks down sharply. The automobile issues were special spots of softness, with Maxwell Motor and Studebaker, in particular, losing ground substantially.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis Chal.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
50	Am. B. Sugar	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾
250	Am. Can	48¾	48¾	48	48
170	Am. Car & F.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¼
20	Am. H. & L.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
220	Am. Ice Sec.	81	82¼	81	82¼
1,880	Am. Loco.	80¾	81¾	78¼	78½
620	Am. Sm. & R.	105⅞	106¼	104	104¾
80	Am. Zinc	89¼	89¼	88¾	88¾
2,680	Anaconda Cop.	84¾	84¾	82¾	83¾
530	Baldwin Loco.	59¾	61½	58¾	48¾
100	Butte & Sup.	45¼	48¾	45¼	24¼
180	Cal. Petrol.	25¾	25¾	24¾	24¾
100	Cal. Pet. pf.	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼
890	Cent. Leather.	87¼	88¼	85¾	86¾
80	C. M. & St. P.	91¾	91¾	85¾	85¼
100	Chi., R. I. & P.	85¾	26	24¾	24¾
140	Chile Copper	55¼	55¾	54¼	54¼
120	Chino Copper	46¼	46½	45¼	45¼
110	Col. Fuel & I.	46¼	42¾	42¼	42¼
130	Columbia Gas	42½	42¾	23¾	23¾
210	Corn Products	23¾	24	23½	23¾
1,130	Crucible Steel	65¾	65¾	51¾	51¾
220	Cuba C. Sugar	52	51	31	31
30	Dis. Securities	31	35¾	34½	34½
410	Erie	35	118	118	118
30	Gt. North. pf.	118	44¼	44¼	44¼
20	Greene Can.	44¼	58	58	58
80	Inspir. Copper	58¾	59	23	23¾
280	Int. Mer. Mar.	23	87¾	83¼	84¾
2,700	Int. M. M. pf.	84¾	43¼	42¾	42¾
70	Int. Nickel	43¼	51¾	48¾	48¾
580	Int. Paper	49¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
20	Kan. City So.	26¾	46¾	45¾	46
190	Kennecott Cop.	45¾	86¾	85¾	85¾
280	Lack. Steel	86	80	80	80
10	Lehigh Valley	80	53¾	40¾	46¾
280	Maxwell Mot.	53½	98	94¾	95
1,180	Mexican Pet.	97	89¾	88¾	88¾
50	Miami Copper	89¾	11¾	11¼	11¾
20	Mo., K. & Tex.	11¾	25	25	25
90	Nevada Cons.	25	104½	104½	104½
50	N. Y. Central	104½	53¾	53¾	53¾
40	N.Y., N.H. & H.	53¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
20	Pacific Mail	20¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
10	Pit. Cl. tr. rcts.	41¾	77½	76¾	76¾
40	Pr. Stl. Car.	77¼	50½	50½	50½
20	Ry. Stl. Spr.	50½	26¾	26¾	26¾
130	Ray Copper	26¾	104¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	Reading	103¾	79½	78	78½
200	Rep. I. & S.	79	97¾	97¾	97¾
20	South. Pac.	97¾	33¾	32¾	32¾
1,030	South. Ry.	32¾	112¾	107½	108
1,110	Studebaker	112	149	147½	148¾
720	Union Pac.	148¾	22¼	22¼	22¼
20	U. S. C. I. P.	22¼	115	111¾	111¾
570	U. S. Ind. Alc.	114¾	64¾	62	62
490	U. S. Rubber	62	103¾	101¾	102
48,700	U. S. Steel	107¾	106¾	101¾	102
380	Utah Copper	104¾	43	43	43
80	Va.-Car. Chem.	45	15¼	15¼	15½
40	Wabash	15¼	30½	30½	30½
50	Wabash pf. (B)	30½	29¾	29	29
60	Western Md.	29	56¾	56¾	56¾
30	W'house Elec.	56¾	37¾	36¾	36¾
120	Willys-Overl'd.	37¼			

MINING STOCKS.

1,300	Atlanta	.09¼	.09¼	.09¼	.09½
400	Florence	.23	.23	.23	.23
1,200	Goldfield Con.	.67	.71	.67	.70
400	Jumbo Ext	.29	.29	.29	.29
700	Kewanas	.20	.20	.26	.26
1,000	Silver Pick	.25½	.25½	.25¾	.25¾
500	Rescue Eliz.	4.05	4.05	3.95	3.95
250	Tonopah Ext.	.52	.52	.52	.52
400	Union Con.	.23	.23	.23	.23
1,000	United Gold.	.23	.25	.25	.26
1,000	Yerrington	.25			

HIGHER DIVIDENDS VOTED.

International Paper and American Malt Increase Rates.

Directors of the International Paper Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15, putting the shares on their normal basis of 6 per cent. per annum for the first time since 1908. The payment last quarter was 1 per cent., and prior to that ½ of 1 per cent. a quarter was distributed. The company now has 38½ per cent. accumulated dividends on the preferred.

The American Malt Corporation declared a dividend of 1 per cent. for the quarter, doubling the rate of the preceding quarter's payment on the stock. The dividend will be paid on Feb. 2.

The Delaware & Hudson Company, as is its custom, has declared dividends totaling 9 per cent. on the capital stock for the coming year. They will be paid for the coming year, quarterly, on March 20, June 20, Sept. 20, and Dec. 20.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16¾	17⅛	16½	17½
Atlantic Refining	960	970	960	970
Borne-Scrymser	460	500	460	500
Buckeye Pipe Line	118	117	112	117
Chesebrough Mfg.	440	460	440	480
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	540	550	530	550
Crescent Pipe Line	40	45	40	45
Cumberland Pipe L.	135	145	135	145
Eureka Pipe Line	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil	188	192	188	192
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Indiana Pipe Line	110	115	110	115
Int. Petroleum	10¼	10¾	10	10¼
National Transit	17	19	17	19
N. Y. Transit	218	220	215	220
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	390	395	393	398
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	57	63	57	63
Prairie Oil & Gas	600	603	600	605
Prairie Pipe Line	327	332	327	332
Prairie Pipe Line	365	375	365	375
Solar Refining	215	220	215	220
Southern Pipe Line	585	595	585	595
South. Penn. Oil	113	118	113	118
Southwest. Penn.	362	367	358	362
Stand. Oil of Cal.	820	840	820	840
Stand. Oil of Ind.	555	575	550	560
Stand. Oil of Kan.	770	790	770	790
Stand. Oil of Ky.	550	570	540	560
Stand. Oil of Neb.	700	705	692	697
Stand. Oil of N. J.	270	278	268	272
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	445	455	445	455
Stand. Oil of Ohio	110	120	110	120
Swan & Finch	92	95	94	98
Union Tank	385	395	390	390
Vacuum Oil	40	45	40	45
Washington Oil				

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations on stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	113	108	113
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	275	285	275	325
J. S. Young	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100	130
MacAndrews & F.	200	210	200	210
MacAndrews & F. pf.	101	103	101	103
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	250	245	255
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	580	610	580	610
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	124	128	124	128

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
40	Ahmeek	103	103	103	103
320	Alaska	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
125	Algomah	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	Allouez	65½	65½	60	60
5,580	Am. Zinc	88¾	89¼	88	88¼
30	Am. Zinc pf.	74¾	75	74¾	75
2,795	Arizona Com'l	14¾	15¼	14½	14¾
50	Arnold	39c.	39c.	39c.	39c.
200	Butte & Bal.	2	2	2	2
29	Cal. & Hecla	560	575	560	570
340	Cal. & Arizona	79¼	79½	79	79
100	Chino	53	53	53	53
100	Centennial	21	21	21	21
1,565	Copper Range	65¾	66¼	65¼	65¼
685	Davis-Daly	6¾	6¾	5¾	6
20	Daly-West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
215	East Butte	16¾	17	16¼	17
220	Franklin	9	9	9	9
75	Granby	93	93¾	90	90
300	Helvetia	70c.	80c.	70c.	80c.
150	Island Creek	35	37	35	35½
125	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
70	Keweenaw	12¾	14	12¾	13¾
1,460	Lake	6	6	6	6
110	Mason Valley	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
115	Mass. Con.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	Mayflower	96¾	96¾	95	95
260	Mohawk	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Nipissing	24	24	23½	23½
434	North Butte	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
250	Old Colony M.	64	64	64	64½
405	Old Dominion	65	65¼	64	64
142	Osceola	94	95	94	94
1,805	Pond Creek	20¼	21	20½	20½
155	Quincy	90	90	90	90
50	Salstia Fe	2	2	2	2
320	Shannon	9	9	9	9
100	Shattuck	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
50	South Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
40	St. Mary's Land	89¾	89¾	88	88
75	Sup. & Boston	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
5,931	Tamarack	53	53	48	51½
260	Trinity	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
250	Tuolumne	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,430	U. S. Smelters	64½	65¼	64½	64¾
120	U. S. Smelt. pf.	52	52	51½	51¾
100	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
415	Utah Con.	18¼	18¾	18	18¼
61	Utah Copper	105	106¾	105	106¾
450	Utah Metals	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
10	Winona	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
1	Wolverine	40½	40½	40½	40½

RAILROADS.

79	Bos. & Albany	173	173	173	173
21	Boston Elev.	77	78	77	78
70	Boston & Me.	41¾	42	41¾	41¾
5	Fitchburg pf.	72	72	72	72
7	Maine	98	98	98	98
10	Mass. Electric	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
145	New Haven	54	54¼	53¾	53¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

130	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	101¼	102	101¼	102
80	Am. Pn. S., pf.	8	8	8	8
2	Am. Sugar	109	109	109	109
11	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118	118
33	Am. Woolen pf.	93	96	95	95
4,270	A. G. & W. I.	122	125	120	120¾
50	Cuban Cement.	18½	18½	18½	18½
100	East Boston Land	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
33	Edison Elec.	228	228	227	227
65	Int. Port. Cem.	16¾	18	16¾	18
120	Int. Port. Cem. pf.	32	32	32¼	32½
10	McElwain pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
150	Mass. Gas	94	94	94	94
15	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	79½	79½
28	N. E. Tel.	121	121	121	121
10	Nipe Bay Sug.	44	44	41	41
106	Pullman	161	161	161	161¼
5	Reece Button	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
25	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
229	Swift & Co.	150	151	148	148
263	Torrington	61½	63	61¼	63
170	United Fruit	150	151	150	151
221	Un. Sh. Mach.	50¼	50¼	49¾	50¼
30	Un. Sh. Mach. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,980	Ventura Oil	8	8	7¾	7¾

BONDS.

$12,800	Am. Ag. Ch. 5s, 1924	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½
50,000	Arn. T. & T. 5s	99¼	101¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	Miss. River Power 5s	76	76	76	76
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
1,000	Swift 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	West. T. & T. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1⅛	Iron Cap.	18	19
Am Oil	.11	.14	Iron C pf.	17¾	19
Beagle	.75	1¼	Jerome V.	1⅜	.60
Big S Gas	.11	.13	La Rose	.55	.77
Bingham	9	9½	Majestic	.70	.77
Bos Corbin	.70	.75	McK-Dar.	.35	.40
Bohemia	1⅜	2¼	Mex Mats.	.30	1⅛
Boston Ely	.50	.60	Mojave T.	1¼	.60
Bos & Mon	.45	.60	Nev-Utah Z.	.50	3
Bos & Ariz	.07	.09	New Baltic	2¾	1⅛
Butte & Bal	1⅜	1⅝	Nipissing	.15	.17
Cal Corbin	.45	.55	Nev Doug.	1⅜	1⅝
Calaveras	1½	2	N U Bing.	.75	.90
Champion	4	5	Nixon	.30	.40
Chief Con.	.10	.11	Oneco	.70	.90
Con Cop.	.10	2½	Onondaga	.80	1⅜
Con Ariz.	2¾	3	Ohio Cop.	1¼	.10
Crown R.	.35	.43	Pilot Butte	.08	3
Cortez	.30	.40	Plen'r C M	2½	4¾
Earle	.45	.50	Ray Hercu	4¾	.06
E & B.	1¼	4¾	Rilla	.06	
First N. C.	4	.12	S W Miami, part pd.	2	2½
Fortuna	.10	.12	S W Miami, full pd.	3	4
Gold Lake	.10	.12	Truro	1¼	1¼
Homa Oil	.80	.85	Un V Ext.	38¾	38¾
Houghton	1⅝	1⅞	Yuk Gold	2¼	2
Humboldt	5½	6			
Iron Blos	1¼	1⅝			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Balt. Tube pf.	105¼	105½	105½	105½
500	Cosden Ref.	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
325	Cosden O. & G.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
375	C. O. & G. pf.	5¾	45	5¾	5¾
275	Elk. Fuel pf.	45	21	45	45
255	Houston Oil pf.	21	65	21	21
200	Houston O. pf.	65		65	65
118	M. & M. Nat. Bank	32	32	32	32
10	West. Md. Ry. 1st	36½	36½	36½	36½
85	United Ry.	33½	33½	33¼	33½
6	Way. O. & G.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
100 Carbon Steel 1st Pfd. & Com.
50 Childs (Rest.) Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Eastern Steel Com.
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
100 Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
100 East Penna. Railways Pfd.
50 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Great Northern Paper
25 National Fuel Gas
100 Nichols Copper Com.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Splitdorf Electric Com. & Pfd.
50 Singer Manufacturing
25 Title Guarantee & Trust Stock
300 White Rock Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Bayless Pulp & Paper Com.
50 Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
100 Columbia Mills
100 Carbon Steel Com.
50 Carbon Steel 2nd Pfd.
25 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
50 Dela., Lack. & Western Coal
100 Eastern Steel Com.
25 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25 Germania Insurance
25 Harriman National Bank
25 International Cotton Mills Com.
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
50 National Lt., Ht. & Power Pfd.
50 N. Y. State Railways Com. & Pfd.

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Carolina Pr. & Light Com. & Pfd.
Colorado Power Com. & Pfd.
Commonwealth Pr. Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Dayton Power & Light Com.
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Electric Properties Com.
Nor. States Pr. Com. Pfd. & Warrants
Southern Cal. Edison Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Tennessee Power 5s 1962
United Light & Railways 5s 1932
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
Sales.				
230 Cities Service...824½	822		822½	824
127 Cities Service pf. 94	92		92½	94
260 Rep. Ry. & Lt... 50¾	49½		49¾	50½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	8¾	9
Appalachian Power pf	40	45
Adirondack Electric Power	25	26
Adirondack Electric Power pf	86	89
American Cities	10	15
American Cities pf	145	46½
American Gas Co	120	123
American Gas & Electric	†144	148
American Gas & Electric pf	50	52
American Light & Traction	374	376
American Light & Traction pf	112	113
American Power & Light	79	80
American Power & Light pf	87	88
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf	72	74
American W. W. & E	11¾	13
American W. W. & E. part. pf	26½	28
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	71	73
Atlantic Power & Light pf	95	..
Baton Rouge Electric pf	90	93
Carolina Power & Light	38	42
Carolina Power & Light pf	98	102
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	78	76
Central States Electric	19	22
Central Power	30	32
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf	100	104
Columbus Electric pf	82½	85
Connecticut Power pf	94	96
Consumers' Power pf	97	99
Commonwealth Power	59	61
Commonwealth Power pf	82	84
Eastern Texas Electric	63	67
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89	92
El Paso Electric		122½
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf	100	102
Electric Properties	68	71
Empire D. E. pf	90	95
Federal Light & Traction	15	17
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	57
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	36
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	325
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction		46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	45
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power		12½
Mississippi River Power pf	38	41
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	50	64
Northern Ohio Electric	44	46
Northern Ohio Electric pf	80½	82½
Northern States Power	107	109
Northern States Power pf	99	101
Northern Texas Electric	54½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf	83½	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	61	64½
Pacific G. & E. pf	91	91½
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	27	30
Puget Sound Traction pf	69	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Public Service Inc. pf	83	86
Republic Ry. & Lt.	52	54
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	76	77
Securities Corporation general	18	23
Securities Corp. general pf	80	85
Southern California Edison	94	95
Southern California Edison pf	108	109
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15½	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf	42¾	43
Tenn. Ry. L. & P.	128	131
Tenn. Ry., L. & P pf	10	10½
Toledo Traction	48	50
United Gas & Electric	53	55
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	8	12
United Light & Railways	12	15
United Light & Railways pf	†47	49
United Light & Railways pf	76	78
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf	69	70
West Penn. pf	103	107
Yadkin River Power 7 p. c. pf	99	100

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	100	101¾
American W. W. & E. 5s	80½	81½
Baton Rouge cons. 5s	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918	95½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cumb. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100¼	101½
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	88	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	79	82
Conn. Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¾	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, '42	91	..
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	98	100
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918	100	..
Eastern Texas Electric col 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99½	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1935	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	98½	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
Intern. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1936	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	96½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	73¾	76½
Miss Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94	94½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	100	100½
Northern States Power 6s, 1941	97	97½
North. Texas Elec. col tr. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s	88	..
Roanoke Ry. & Lt. 1st 6s	90	..
Seattle Electric cons. 5s	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	99	100
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	98	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	..

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	101¼	101½	100¼	100¾
4½s	June, 1965	109	109½	108	109¾
4½s	March, 1963	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¾
4½s	May, 1957	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
4½s	April, 1957	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
4½s	March, 1964	104¾	104¾	104¾	107¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4½s	March, 1930-1930	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
4s	May, 1959	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	Nov., 1958	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4s	May, 1957	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100½	101¼	100¾	101¼
4s	Nov., 1956	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
4s	Nov., 1936	100¾	101¼	100½	101¼
3½s	Nov., 1955	92	..	92	..
3½s	May, 1954	92¼	93½	92¼	93½
3½s	Nov., 1954	92	93½	92	92¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	3.95	3.85	3.85
4½s	1918-1923	3.95	3.85	3.85
4½s	Nov., 1917	4.00	..	4.00
4½s	June, 1917	4.00	..	4.00
4½s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00
4¼s	1921-1931	3.95	3.85	3.85
4¼s	1921-1923	3.95	3.85	3.85
4¼s	April, 1920	3.90	3.80	3.80
4¼s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.80
4s	May, 1919	3.95	..	3.90
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90
4s	May, 1917	4.00	..	4.00
3½s	1940-1963	3.95	3.85	3.85
3½s	1930-1939	3.95		3.95
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95
3½s	1919-1921	3.90		3.90
3½s	1917-1918	3.90	3.50	3.90
3s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.90
3s	1926-1930	3.95	3.85	3.95
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95
3s	1916-1917	4.00	..	4.00

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentuck	.04
Andes	.10	Mexican	.18
Bert & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.05	Ophir	.13
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.06
Challenge Con.	.06	Savage	.06
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Virginia	.10	Union Con.	.45
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.06
Hale & Norcross	.07	Mexican dollars	.57½
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.70	Daisy	.04
Jim Butler	.82	Florence	.21
McNamara	.06	G'field Consol	.72
Midway	.20	G'field Merger	.06
Mispah Exten	.13	Great Bend	.07
Monarch Pitts	.11	Jumbo Exten	.27
Montana	.18	Kewanna	.19
North Star	.13	Silver Pick	.23
Rescue	.26	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Exten	.85	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Big Jim	1.20
West End	.68	Nevada Hills	.22
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.36
Atlanta	.09	Rochester	.04
Booth	.09	Round Mountain	.40
Comb. Fraction	.05	United Eastern	4.90
D'field B. B.	.04	United Mines	1.25
		White Caps	.35

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.735	.745	Gold Sov.	.6¾	.7
Dr. J'pot	.9½	.9¾	Granite	.55	.60
Elkton	.13	.14	Isabella	.30¾	.32
El Paso	.40	.50	M. McKin.	.27	.28
Findlay	.5	.8	Portland	.200	.206
Golden C.	.262½	.263	Vindicator	.135	.145
Gold Dol.	.2	.3¼	U. G'd M.	.20	.24

1916 IN WALL STREET.

Year's proceedings on the world's Exchanges described in The New York Times Annual Financial Section, December 31, and the Annual Review of The Annalist, January 3. Business conditions in 1916 and prospect for 1917. —Advt.

EARNINGS

Railroads.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
3d week Dec.	$2,979,000		$34,000
July 1-Dec. 21	72,004,000	11,077,000	
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
3d week Dec.	388,134	11,744	
July 1-Dec. 21	23,793,711	1,565,787	
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
3d week Dec.	508,700	55,900	
July 1-Dec. 21	13,418,419	605,178	
GRAND TRUNK—			
3d week Dec.	1,164,962	124,903	
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
3d week Dec.	221,061	*35,399	
July 1-Dec. 23	5,593,503	818,538	
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
3d week Dec.	316,000	48,000	
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—			
Southern Railway:			
3d week Dec.	1,492,721	35,827	
From July 1	37,571,302	4,628,329	
Alabama Great Southern:			
3d week Dec.	116,571	6,906	
From July 1	2,837,252	325,598	
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:			
3d week Dec.	218,710	12,791	
From July 1	5,730,789	881,692	
Georgia Southern & Florida:			
3d week Dec.	58,906	6,161	
From July 1	1,311,228	170,908	
Mobile & Ohio:			
3d week Dec.	284,149	1,664	
From July 1	5,804,028	237,664	
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
3d week Dec.	457,804	*14,209	
July 1-Dec. 21	10,996,563	1,526,427	

*Decrease.

BALTIMORE & OHIO for six months ended Dec 31—

Based on actual figures for five months and estimated figures for the month of December.

	Partly Estimated.	Actual.	Inc.
Total op. rev.	61,655,014	56,040,304	5,615,610
Total op. ex.	43,565,184	37,838,402	5,726,781
Net op. rev.	18,089,760	18,201,902	*111,142
Taxes accrued	2,080,967	1,715,184	365,783
Op. income	16,009,793	16,486,718	*476,955
Other income	2,024,987	2,480,734	138,253
Gro. cor. Inc.	18,034,780	18,973,452	*338,702
Ded. in., &c.	10,447,340	9,690,531	756,809
Net income	8,187,411	9,282,921	*1,095,510

UNION PACIFIC for November—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	7,028	7,904	7,800
Total revenue	19,750,682	9,389,009	7,588,182
Total op. ex.	5,046,856	5,080,506	4,453,390
Op. income	4,628,276	3,825,115	2,777,894
Five months—			
Total revenue	53,741,949	45,109,951	41,984,379
Total op. ex.	27,707,571	24,267,915	23,431,910
Op. income	23,332,128	18,674,814	16,719,849

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for November—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$3,414,757	$3,050,906	$2,833,911
Net aft. tax.	1,876,578	1,742,240	1,600,935
Other Inc...	45,867	48,996	48,908
Total Inc...	1,922,444	1,791,236	1,658,863
Sur. af. chgs.	916,891	875,697	751,001
Pas. carried.	66,454,233	58,073,766	54,975,302
5 mos. gross.	$15,388,778	$13,596,012	$13,270,340
Net aft. tax.	7,950,900	7,209,675	7,231,358
Other Inc...	206,133	237,626	228,964
Total Inc.	8,157,033	7,447,301	7,460,322
Sur. af. chgs.	3,182,393	2,858,017	2,913,539
Pas. carried.	295,454,788	258,768,683	256,032,300

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	458,668	341,974	116,694
Net after taxes	174,312	141,911	32,401
Sur. aft. chgs.	117,656	87,670	29,986
Bal. af. pf. divs.	94,428	70,761	23,667
11 mos. gross	4,689,676	3,510,934	1,178,742
Net after taxes	1,823,870	1,355,889	467,981
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,265,244	780,620	484,624
Bal. af. pf. divs.	1,017,465	600,226	417,239

PHILADELPHIA CO. for November—

All Departments.

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,538,678	2,224,780	1,987,097
Net	982,418	1,017,767	748,725
8 mos. gross	18,858,675	16,274,710	15,652,345
Net	7,637,114	6,941,217	5,416,447

PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION OF New Jersey for November, 1916, reported an increase in gross of $438,240 over November, 1915, with a balance for the month, available for dividends, amortization, and surplus of $580,494, an increase of $56,150. For the eleven months ended Nov. 30 there was an increase of $4,533,084 over the corresponding eleven months of 1915, while the balance, available for dividends, amortization, and surplus, was $5,148,875, a gain of $1,074,889.

YADKIN RIVER POWER CO. for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	41,673	34,484	7,189
Net after taxes	32,762	26,328	6,434
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,293	10,776	6,520
12 mos. gross.	417,793	345,952	71,841
Net after taxes	306,677	230,546	76,131
Sur. aft. chgs.	120,189	45,094	75,095

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY reports net profits for the year ended Oct. 31, 1916, at $2,776,360, compared with a record of $1,344,347 in 1915 and $629,968 in 1914.

FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING reports net earnings for the month of November, after all deductions, including depreciation, of $147,732.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY for the year ended Oct. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross sales	$63,957,400	$36,490,652	$31,056,129
Net earn.	7,003,330	5,137,083	3,391,165
Pfd. div.	764,299	469,583	431,667
Com. div.	1,261,332	727,248	958,933
Surplus	4,977,759	3,940,252	2,000,565
Prev. sur.	7,031,940	4,052,895	2,820,071
Total sur.	12,009,699	7,993,647	4,820,636
Stock div.	8,427,000	.....	1,006,620
Balance	$3,582,699	7,993,647	3,814,016
Net add. chg.	†1,829,538	961,707	*238,379
P. & L. sur.	2,253,167	7,031,940	4,052,395

*Credit. †Not applicable to the respective current years.

NEW YORK DOCK for November—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	303,654	255,082	48,572
Net after exps.	150,546	112,417	38,129
Sur. after chg. and taxes	68,081	34,444	34,537
11 mos. gross	3,152,866	2,574,244	578,622
Net after exps.	1,544,917	1,227,328	317,589
Sur. after chg. and taxes	669,336	366,368	302,968

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4	6@4½	4.40 4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½	@5	4.55 4.30
Can. Northern	1917-'20	4½	@5	5.65 5.00
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½		4.55 4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½		4.55 4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½		4.30 4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½	@5	5.00 4.30
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5		4.40 4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5		4.65 4.45
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5		5.25 5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1917-'22	4½		4.30 4.10
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½	@5	4.40 4.40
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½		5.00 4.60
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½	@5	4.38 4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5		4.35 4.15
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5		4.50 4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5		5.50 5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5		5.50 5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½	@5	4.75 4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'28	4½	@5	4.50 4.25
Norf. & Western.	1917-'24	4½		4.35 4.12
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	@6	4.55 4.30
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1917-'23	4½	@5	4.30 4.10
St. L. Southwest.	1917-'20	4½	@5	5.00 4.50
Seab. Air Line	1917-'26	5		4.60 4.40
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½		4.40 4.20
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	@5	4.50 4.30

Year's Gold Receipts $650,000,000.

J. P. Morgan & Co. received yesterday $12,600,000 more gold from Ottawa. The local Assay Office took $8,000,000 into its vaults and the balance of $4,600,000 was sent to the Philadelphia Mint. The year's receipts of gold, largely through Canada, now amount to about $650,000,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 442,823 share of stocks and $184,000 of bonds. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 53,918; railroads, 2,550; oils, 75,620; and mining, 310,735. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explos.	4⅞	5	4¾	4¾
300	‡Am. Drug S.	13½	13½	13½	13½
100	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid)	56	56	56	56
100	Am. W. Paper.	4½	4½	4½	4½
400	‡Butler Chem.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	‡Cal. Shipbuild.	15½	15¾	15¼	15⅜
100	Canadian Nat. Gas Corp.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Carwen Steel	12¾	12¾	12	12
500	‡Car Lt. & P.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
200	‡Cent. Foundry	24½	24½	24½	24½
900	Emerson Phon.	9½	9⅝	9¼	9½
400	‡Falls Motor, vot. trust cfs.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2,200	Fed. Dyestuff & Chem., reg.	47	49	47	49
143	Hoffy S. Corp.	40	45	40	45
600	‡Imp. Carbon Chaser	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	24	24	24	24
600	††Joplin Ore S. (new)	33	35	33	35
500	Keystone Tire & Rub. com.	17	17½	17	17½
1,100	$S. S. Kresge	11¾	11¾	11	11
200	$S. S. Kreske pf	11	11	11	11
1,800	‡Lake Tor. Boat	8¾	9	8	9
1,000	‡Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9	8½	9
500	‡Lima Loco., n.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
800	‡Lukens Steel				
1,100	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	59	59	54	55
300	Mar. A. pf. v. t. ctfs., 1-3 pd.	64	64½	64	64½
200	‡Mex. Pet. Exp.	20½	20½	20½	20½
21,700	‡Midvale Steel	61¾	62¾	60¾	61
200	‡Nat. Acme	38	38	37	37
400	‡N. Y. Shipbg.	45	45	44½	44¾
2,000	N.A. Pulp & P.	9	9	8¾	8¾
400	N. Y. Shipyds.	45	45	44½	44½
2,000	Pacific Smelt.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	‡St. Jos. Lead.	18	18	17¾	18
300	‡Steel Alloys.	7¼	7¼	7	7
2,000	Sub. Bt. v. t. ctfs.	28½	30	28½	29½
15	‡Todd Shipyds.	86	86	85	85
600	U. S. Stmship.	6	6½	6	6½
100	‡Un. Drywood.	65	65	65	65
4,000	‡Unit. Motors.	45½	46½	45½	46
1,000	‡U. All. Steel.	50	50½	50	50
1,500	‡Wr.-M. Alrcr.	14⅜	15	14⅜	15
200	‡Zinc Concent.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

RAILROADS.

2,000	‡Pere Marq...	37⅜	37½	36⅜	37
200	Pere M. pr. pf.	72¼	72¼	72	72
300	‡R. Isl., w. i.	42	42	41⅞	42
50	‡R. I. pf. (A.)	90	90	90	90

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
48	Ill. P. Line	231	230	230	+10
16	S. O. Of(Cal.)	365	361	365	+ 5
6	S. O. Co.(Ind.)	830	830	830	+18

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	‡Cont. Refin'g	11	11	11	11
700	‡C. & C. (Oil R.)	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛
1,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅞	15	14½	14½
1,500	‡Federal Oil	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6½
100	Houst. Oil	21	21	21	21
1,100	K. O. (a pr.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Mer. Oil Cp.	12	13	12	12½
1,500	Met. Petrol.	3½	3½	3	3
10,050	‡Mid. Oil	54	57	54	55
8,800	‡Mon. Oil Co.	70	73	70	72
12,500	O. P. & Ref.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½
1,900	N. Y. T. Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,300	†Omar O. & G.	38	40	38	40
1,600	Penn. Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,400	‡Roy. Dutch	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67⅜
300	‡Sap. Oil & R.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
8,600	Seq. Oil & R.	1⅛	*2	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	‡Sinclair Oil	63	63	61¾	62
1,500	‡Un. West. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡U. P. Co., (a pros.)	55	55	55	55
3,500	Vac. Gas & O.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,800	‡Victoria Oil	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,200	††W.E.O. & G.	60	70	60	60

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	Alas. - Br. Co. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,200	Alaska Mines	1	1	1	1

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK
CHARTERED 1866
31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves
102d SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on Jan'y 1, 1917, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after Jan'y 15, 1917.
Money deposited on or before Jan'y 10 will draw interest from Jan'y 1.
Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.
CHARLES ROHE, Vice Pres.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y and Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMANN, Asst. Treas.

The Bowery Savings Bank
128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1916.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $8,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 15, 1917.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1917.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Bank
40th Street and 6th Avenue
An Interest Dividend (115th consecutive) has been declared at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, Credited January 1, 1917, and payable on and after Thursday, January 18, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.
Money deposited on or before January 10, 1917, draws interest from January 1, 1917.
Alex. P. W. Kinnan, President.
Francis M. Leake, Treasurer.
Frank F. Hazard, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1916.
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1917.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 7th, 1916.
—NOTICE—
Deposits to draw interest from Jan. 1st or April 1st or July 1st or Oct. 1st must be made on or before the last day of the previous month.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
113TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum, to be paid to depositors on and after January 15th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1916, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th, will draw interest from January 1.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
Dividend Jan. 1st, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Secty.

Maiden Lane Savings Bank
170 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane
4% PER ANNUM
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th draw interest from Jan. 1st.
Deposits received from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., Saturdays to 4 P. M.
One Dollar Opens an Account.
J. HEYNEN, Sec. F. A. HIRSCH, Pres.

Dollar Savings Bank
2803 Third Avenue.
Interest credited January 1st, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before January 10th draw interest from January 1st.
GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
130th Semi-Annual Dividend
5 & 7 Park Place, N. Y.
The Trustees have directed that interest be credited to depositors entitled thereto at the rate of 4% PER ANNUM, payable on and after January 15th, 1917.
H. F. Hutchinson, Prest. W. H. Rose, Secty.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
In the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Custodian, Agent
Accepts Deposits and Pays Interest on them

THE STANDARD OIL CLOTH CO., Inc.
320 Broadway, New York, Dec. 21st, 1916.
The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable January 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21st, 1916.
Preferred Stock, Class "A," quarterly dividend 1¾% of Preferred Stock, Class "B" quarterly dividend 1¾%; Common Stock, a dividend of 1%.
W. E. THATCHER, Ass't Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, December 21, 1916.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., January 11, 1917, for furnishing and installing a filtering and sterilizing system for the swimming pool at the Dunbar High School, No. 174, located at 1st and N Streets, Northwest, by the ultra violet ray process. Blank forms of proposal, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, C. W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

COTTON IS STRONGER ON FOREIGN BUYING

Demand Is Said to Come from Spinners Who Seek Stocks Before Peace.

NET GAIN 46 TO 51 POINTS

Orders from Continent Affect Situation, with Difficulties in Way of Trading.

Cotton yesterday displayed strength from the opening to the close of the session. Liverpool opened after the Christmas holidays considerably higher than due, and cables reported general buying with a much improved tone. First prices here represented an advance of 7 to 16 points, and there was practically no recession throughout the day. The close showed a net gain of 46 to 51 points.

The improved technical position undoubtedly was the factor chiefly responsible for the strong undertone. As prices moved upward the bulls took courage and new arguments in favor of higher prices began to make their appearance. The feature which was the subject of the most general comment related to the amount of cotton held in this country for European account. One spot merchant was quoted as expressing the belief that fully 500,000 bales of cotton now in the South were owned by German interests. Others expressed the opinion that this amount could easily be trebled. At any rate, the view is taken that the full visible supply of the United States is either owned or contracted for by foreign spinners.

It is regarded as hardly reasonable that foreigners would wait until peace was actually established before protecting themselves with their urgent requirements of cotton.

Liverpool cabled: "Purchases being made on orders from the Continent at the opening."

Galveston wired: "Spot brokers say it is very difficult to buy and that hedged holders are asking much higher basis."

The market closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	16.80	17.28	16.80	17.27@17.28	16.76@16.77
Mar.	17.15	17.60	17.10	17.59@17.60	17.10@17.11
May	17.50	17.89	17.39	17.88@17.89	17.38@17.40
July	17.53	17.93	17.45	17.91@17.93	17.45@17.47
Oct.	15.87	16.38	15.87	16.35@16.38	15.79@15.80

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 45 points advance; middling, 17.35c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, unchanged to 50 points higher. New Orleans, 17.25c; Galveston, 17.50c; Savannah, 18.25c; Augusta, 17.50c; Houston, 17.20c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	16.44	16.76	16.44	17.77@17.79	16.44@16.46
Mar.	16.85	17.20	16.69	17.19@17.20	16.68@16.70
May	17.06	17.45	16.93	17.44@17.45	16.92@16.93
July	17.25	17.66	17.21	17.64@17.66	17.11@17.15
Oct.	15.55	15.97	15.55	15.95@15.97	15.44@15.46

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 28 points up at 10.37d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 35,000 bales, including 21,000 American. Closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	....10.25	10.26	10.17	10.17	9.86
Mar.-Apr.	....10.34	10.40	10.24	10.32	9.98
May-June	....10.45	10.51	10.36	10.45	10.09
July-Aug.	....10.45	10.50	10.40	10.45	10.09
Oct.-Nov.	.... 9.75	9.80	9.70	9.81	9.42

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: December, 9.42c; January and February, 9.43c; March, 17.70c; May, 17.58c; July, 17.63c; October, 15.95c. The market there was due to open today 1¾@20 points up.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last yr.	Stocks.	Last yr.
Galveston	13,078	6,379	396,857	394,621
New Orleans	8,662	3,229	493,004	423,293
Mobile	1,127	601	20,875	32,364
Savannah	3,637	1,058	208,989	209,559
Charleston	303	525	70,644	101,472
Wilmington	63	139	32,460	41,110
Norfolk	1,231	2,121	118,194	135,663

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	809	808	153,574	218,852
Memphis	4,342	5,420	322,144	353,477
St. Louis	348	3,410	85,173	1,028
Houston	7,013	6,630	280,904	239,278

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last. Week.	Last. Year.
Galveston	7,250 to 8,250	....	....
New Orleans	3,500 to 4,500	....	....

Exports yesterday were 12,520 bales; total thus far for this season, 3,086,076 bales; total last season, 2,273,545 bales.

STEEL MILLS LACK FUEL.

Many Blast Furnaces Forced to Close Down Because of Scarcity.

The inability of the railroads to handle the tremendous volume of freight offered them is becoming more and more of a handicap to the steel trade. The Steel Corporation has closed down nineteen blast furnaces this week because of the lack of coke, and many furnaces of other corporations have also been banked. The steel and iron makers are handicapped both in getting sufficient fuel and in shipping finished goods. The Age says:

December, from the standpoint of production and shipments, and hence of earnings, will fall considerably short of November, with all the producers of steel. Unfilled tonnage statements will show an increase, but it will not be a favorable one. The fuel scarcity is more serious in all lines. Blast furnaces having by-product coke ovens have no advantage, since they are short of coal. A number of sheet and other rolling mills have been shut down by lack of coal for reheating furnaces.

The effect of peace discussions is chiefly seen in the holding off of buyers who have figured on extended deliveries. The late scramble for pig iron for the second half of 1917 was so far a speculation against a scarcity due to Europe's continued heavy buying that the chance of Europe's demand falling off is bound to have its effect.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Withal, there is a surprising amount of new business in view of the prevailing uncertainties, though buyers naturally are less disposed to allow speculation to enter into forward purchases and as far as possible are confining their new obligations to specific needs. Except in speculative holdings of pig iron, which have been offered lower, prices are standing steadily both in pig iron and steel products and conditions reflect great fundamental strength. Export demand for pig iron and finished steel lines continues heavy and higher prices are being paid by the buyers.

J. H. WAINWRIGHT TO RETIRE

Will Leave Firm of Hornblower & Weeks After Years of Activity.

James H. Wainwright, a governor of the New York Stock Exchange and one of the best-known brokers in Wall Street, has decided to retire from business, and on Dec. 31 will leave the firm of Hornblower & Weeks to gratify a desire for travel and golf. He has been an active member of either the Boston or New York Stock Exchange for thirty-two years, and has developed the wire business of his firm. His seat on the New York Exchange has been posted for transfer to Charles T. Lovering, Jr., one of the Boston partners, who will hereafter make his headquarters in New York. Herbert C. Sierck, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, has been admitted to the firm.

James Payne of Boston has also been admitted to the firm, and will be transferred to New York. James S. Dunstan, who has been with Hornblower & Weeks since January, 1905, has been made another partner. P. B. Skinner will be the Chicago partner of the firm, and John W. Prentiss will continue as senior partner in the New York office.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

70 shares Telepost Company, voting trust certificates, $30 each; $2,100 Telepost Company convertible certificates, viz.: $510 Series A, Class 1; $510 Series A, Class 2; $510 Series A, Class 3; $100 Series B, Class 2; $100 Series B, Class 3; $50 Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, due October, 1922; $75 lot.

5 shares Mahoning Investment Company, $100 each, 53.

5 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, $100 each, 602.

19 shares First National Bank of Jamaica, 96.

$10,000 Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920, $1 per share.

150 shares Wander-Holmemann Hat Company, $100 each; 36 shares Westchester Bronxville Realty Company common, $100 each; $32 lot.

Claims against the following: Henry Lampe, $850; Jacob Trauben, $75; Mrs. Herman Futterer, $176; J. Daly, $17.60; Henry Greda, $20; Albert Berning, $100; $9 lot.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Fifty-one corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $8,945,000, were chartered today. They included:

Seneca Copper Corp. mining, milling, concentration, converting, smelting, refining gold, silver, copper, lead, other metals, as principal, agent, or commission, 200,000 shares of no par value which may be issued in consideration of $1,584,440 cash, and 15,928 shares of Seneca Mining Company, carry on business with $1,000,000, (tax paid, $10,000;) K. A. Duffy, S. Kramer, F. G. Fischer, 15 Broad St.

Astra Oil and Gas Corp., oil, gas, mineral production, volatile and mineral substances, 120,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with $600,000, (tax $5,000;) P. C. Moore, T. P. Kendig, F. E. Wilkin, 61 Broadway.

Dyneto Electric Corp., Albany, take over business Dyneto Electric Co., motors, dynamos, mechanical, electrical engineering, 5,000 shares $100 each, 15,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $575,000, (tax $1,000;) G. D. Mackay H. Tafter, H. A. Rosenberg, 19 Cedar St., New York.

Neal & Hyde, Inc., Syracuse, dry goods, merchandise, $850,000; D. C., C. S. and S. Hyde, Syracuse.

Physical Culture Photo Plays, Inc., motion pictures, $100,000; R. F. Thomas, C. H. Desgrey, B. A. MacFadden, 949 Broadway.

Leroy Lime and Crushed Stone Corp., Leroy, quarrying, contracting, $100,000; M. J. and J. L. Helmlech, Leroy.

The Richmond Ship Building and Engineering Co., Inc., Richmond, ship building, marine, other engineering, $500,000; D. D. Magruder, A. A. and A. McDonald, Jr., West New Brighton.

Stephen H. Tying, Jr., & Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $50,000; R. Stiles, A. D. Lawson, J. M. Gibbin, 41 Union Square.

Direct Purchase Syndicate of the United States, Inc., merchandise department store, drugs, chemicals, photographic supplies, $100,000; J. and H. Freedman, G. L. Smith, 237 W. 108 St.

McBride's Theatre Ticket Offices, Inc., theatre tickets, cigars, periodicals, $100,000; W. M., J. S., and T. J. McBride, 71 Broadway.

I. Sternberg & Feller, Inc., ladies' apparel, $50,000; C. M. Feller, J. and I. Sternberg, Jersey City, N. J.

Endless Spiral Service, Inc., advertising devices, especially endless spiral reel machines, $100,000; W. A. Sanders, D. H. Miller, H. F. Weston, 330 W. 95 St.

Lehn & Fink, Inc., druggists, chemists, pharmacists, capital no par value; carry on business with $100,000; W. J. Gessell, E. and J. Plant, 120 William St.

S. W. & S. Amusement Co., Inc., moving picture exhibitions, phonographs, vaudeville, $20,000; A. J. Halprin, L. Bass, S. H. Ganz, 150 Nassau St.

The Fleischmann Illuminating Co., Inc., Fleischmann's light, heat's power, electricity, $20,000; W. Rosenfeld, S. and N. Loudon, 326 W. 111 St.

Shapiro Candy Mfg. Co., Inc., confectionery, chocolates, $50,000; L. Gilson, H. and S. Shapiro, 392 Madison St.

Edward P. Bates Co., Inc., Syracuse, steam fitters, sprinkling system, plumbers, $100,000; D. C. Fulmer, J. Donafre, G. Sisti, 1,389 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

Kaufmann-Brown Co., Inc., autos, $25,000; J. Brown, I. V. and A. G. Kaufmann, 1,800 Broadway.

Fisher Building, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $25,000; V. A. and J. B. Fisher, L. C. Wills, 976 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Caley & Nash, Inc., Rochester, carriages, autos, wheeled vehicles, sleighs, blacksmithing, $15,000; F. T. and M. J. Caley, J. S. Nash, 1,828 East Av., Rochester.

Horace Keane, Inc., lighting appliances, effects, $17,000; F. E. Hebberd, A. M. Sullivan, H. M. Keane, 165 Audubon Av.

Cantwell Bottling Co., Inc., Yonkers, carbonated and aerated waters, bottlers, $15,000; K. and L. Beaton, J. A. Liebler, 439 Manhattan Av.

Atlas Stone Works, Inc., Brooklyn, stone, cement, construction, contracting, $10,000; V. Pizzutielli, L. Pettinati, M. Prata, 318 East 158th St.

Monarch-Nusbaum Paper Box Co., Inc., Buffalo, paper boxes, packing devices, $10,000; C. D. Cummings, M. and B. Nusbaum, Box 333, Bradford, Penn.

Ultra Films, Inc., motion pictures, theatricals, $10,000; S. A. Lutz, H. Taffer, H. A. Rosenberg, 19 Cedar St.

W. Stuart Smith Co., Inc., Rochester, roofing, flooring, paving, tinsmithing, $10,000; C. S. Gard, L. N. and M. P. S. Smith, 432 Alexander St., Rochester.

A. W. Rau, Inc., publishing, bookselling, $10,000; E. A., E. F., and A. W. Rau, 30 Church St.

Maxwell Mfg. Co., Inc., brassieres, women's dress accessories, $5,000; S. E. Barnett, D. Friedman, D. Rutenberg, 1,471 Vyse Av.

National Hardware Stores, Inc., hardware, merchandise, take over contracts of Wm. A. McFadden and John M. Gaines, chain of retail hardware stores, 10 shares of $100 each, 2,000 no par value, carry on business with $11,000; J. P. Carroll, J. T. Condon, O. A. Grundmann, 31 Nassau St.

L. and B. Express Co., Inc., storage, wharfage, warehousing, transporting, forwarding, $7,000; S. K. Rapp, C. M. Rosenthal, J. M. Baum, 35 Nassau St.

Atlas & Rosenheim, Inc., artificial flowers, feathers, $10,000; R. Cohen, E. Rosenheim, M. Atlas, 928 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Meyers Traffic and Transportation Corp., agent, storage, wharfage, warehousing, forwarding, $10,000; J. P. O'Boyle, F. A. Goss, J. H. Meyers, Westfield, N. J.

M. E. Friedlander, Inc., ladies', children's hats, $20,000; J. B. Seltzman, D. and M. E. Friedlander, 123 Greene St.

F. E. Adams & Son, Inc., weighers, gaugers of all classes of goods, $10,000; H. B. Harte, P. and F. F. Adams, 881 East 24th St., Brooklyn.

Herbert W. Stover & Co., Inc., agency for manufacturers, insurance, brokers, carry on business with $6,000; F. J. Garcia, H. W. Stover, L. L. Gilbert, 45 Cedar St.

M. Cohen & Bros. Fur Co., Inc., furs, carry on business with $5,000; A. M. and H. Cohen, 31 West 27th St.

Henry Cohen & Co., Inc., women's, misses', children's wearing apparel, carry on business with $5,000; same Directors.

Picadilly Shops, Inc., decorators, textiles, leather goods, furniture, capital no par value, begin with $500; C. S. Steckmest, J. M. Nugent, E. H. Neary, Jr., 31 Nassau St.

American and Foreign Development and Finance Corp., property, concessions, securities, agricultural, mining lands, investment, hotels, capital no par value, begin with $500; S. P. Goldman, L. L. Dunham, W. B. Parsons, 60 Wall St.

Capital Increases: Percy Kent Co., New York, $200,000 to $250,000; American Pastry and Mfg. Co., Port Ewen, $5,000 to $300,000; The Tuskeloid Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000; Zip The Zip Co., Inc., Bronx, $5,000 to $100,000; Abbott Motor Equipment Co., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Cappelles Bakery and Lunch Rooms, Inc., Manhattan; American Couch Co., Manhattan; Elberon and Manhattan Ice Co., Inc., Manhattan; The Superior Belting Mfg. Co., Rochester; The Weeks-Numan Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 27.—Charters filed: Universal Leather Co., Newark, manufacture and deal in leather goods, $50,000; Walter F. Gips, Stanleigh P. Friedman, New York; Charles B. Kuttner, Meyer E. Ruback, Newark.

Oak Knoll Development Co., Lakewood, real estate and development, $100,000; David B. Plumer, Charles S. Wiley, De Witt Matthews, C. Stanley Grove, George W. Lawrence, W. H. Savage, Lakewood.

Dawson & Martin, Inc., Camden, real estate and development, $10,000; Lewis E. Dawson, Julius C. Martin, Philadelphia; Elmer G. Van Name, Camden.

American Cheese Co., Newark, deal in dairy products, $100,000; Edward N. Burg, Samuel Greenberg, Newark; Heyman Cohen, Irvington.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 27.—Charters filed:

Advance Automobile Accessories Corporation, manufacture and remodel automobiles, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Increase in capital: Stanley Aniline Chemical Works of Lockhaven, Penn., $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The feature of the wheat market yesterday was the scarcity of offers in the cash position and consequent difficulty in making purchases. There had a strengthening influence on the whole market, and after showing a moderate decline early prices developed pronounced firmness, and at the close were 3@6¾c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was nominal; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.95½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.01½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.08¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.65¾	1.58¾	1.65¾	1.59	1.22¾
May	1.73¾	1.67¾	1.73¼	1.68¾	1.24¾
July	1.41¾	1.37¼	1.41¼	1.38¼	1.10¾

CORN.

The market for corn was only moderately active, but prices were firmer in sympathy with the advance in wheat, closing ½c to 1¼c net higher. There was said to be a fair export inquiry, but owing to unfavorable traffic conditions and higher freight rates no business was reported. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.05, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	92¾	91	92	91½	72¾
May	93¾	91¼	93¼	91¾	76¾
July	93¼	90½	92¾	91¼	77

OATS.

The oats market was also firm, closing with net gains of ½c to ¾c. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 59½ to 60c; No. 2 white, 60 to 60¾c; No. 3 white, 59 to 59½c; No. 4 white, 58½ to 59c; fancy clipped white, 63 to 65c; ordinary clipped white, 61 to 63c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	54¾	53¾	54¾	53¾	47¾
May	54¾	52¾	53⅞	53¼	47¾
July	51½	50¼	51	50¾	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed moderate early firmness, with packers on both sides of the market, and the political news rather favorable to the bulls. Realizing developed, however, and in face of the late grain strength the market eased off in the afternoon, closing unsettled. Receipts at Chicago were 42,000 hogs, with 48,000 expected on Thursday. Kansas City had 8,000 hogs and Omaha 9,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	16.02	15.82	15.82	15.97	9.67
May	16.22	16.00	16.02	16.15	9.95
Ribs—					
January	14.00	13.90	13.90	13.95	9.92
May	14.47	14.32	14.30	14.40	10.27
Pork—					
January	27.25	27.15	27.25	27.25	18.35
May	26.97	26.90	26.80	26.92	18.57

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the market for cottonseed oil consisted principally of switching operations from January to the later positions. The cash demand was quiet and there appeared to be very limited export inquiry, while advices from the South said that crude oil was inactive. Prices at the close of the day were easier, with net losses of 6 to 11 points, while total sales were 22,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	12.40@	12.40
Dec.	....	....	12.40@	12.56
Jan.	12.32	12.25	12.25@12.26	12.30
Feb.	12.26	12.26	12.12@12.20	12.20
March	12.20	12.12	12.09@12.12	12.15
April	....	....	12.10@12.12	12.16
May	12.28	12.11	12.10@12.12	12.21
June	....	....	12.12@12.18	12.22
July	12.27	12.16	12.16@12.17	12.26

COFFEE.

After an opening decline of 3 to 8 points, the coffee market eased off a point or two yesterday, and then rallied on covering and an improved demand from Wall Street and cotton trade sources. The local spot market was quiet at 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s, with a sale of Rio 7s reported, ex ship, at 9½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	....	....	8.46@8.47	8.34
January	....	....	8.46@8.47	8.34
February	....	....	8.55@8.56	8.51
March	8.64	8.52	8.64@8.65	8.59
April	....	....	8.71@8.72	8.66
May	8.78	8.67	8.78@8.79	8.73
June	....	....	8.84@8.85	8.80
July	8.91	8.78	8.90@8.91	8.86
August	....	....	8.95@8.96	8.92
September	9.00	8.91	9.00@9.01	8.98
October	....	....	9.05@9.06	9.04
November	....	....	9.10@9.11	9.10

SUGAR.

There was a moderate volume of business transacted in sugar futures, and after opening irregular at a point lower to 4 points higher, values advanced quite sharply on covering due to the fact that refiners were again showing interest in the purchase of raw sugar. At the close prices declined a couple of points from the best of the day, final quotations showing net advances ranging from 1 to 7 points. Sales were estimated at about 10,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	4.24	4.24	4.19@4.22	4.17
January	4.10	4.06	4.03@4.05	4.03
February	3.95	3.88	3.92@3.93	3.86
March	3.90	3.86	3.87@3.89	3.82
April	....	....	3.90@3.92	3.86
May	3.96	3.93	3.94@3.96	3.87
June	....	....	3.96@3.98	3.89
July	....	....	3.98@4.01	3.92
August	....	....	4.00@4.02	3.95
September	....	....	4.03@4.05	3.98
October	....	....	4.00@4.02	3.94
November	....	....	4.00@4.02	3.94

The market for refined sugar was dull and unchanged at 6.95c for fine granulated, although it was said that some refiners were accepting business under this quotation. The market for raw sugar had a firmer undertone at the close, with refiners and operators again showing a buying interest. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugals, 5.08c; molasses, 4.21c; cost and freight, 4 1-10c, and Porto Ricos, 4.26c delivered.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,013 packages. Continued shortage of high-grade fresh creamery, and quite a strong market for such. Medium qualities ruled a little better, and the tone is steadier. Some trading in storage creamery, and the situation seems to be slightly improved. Ladles and packing stock steady and unchanged; supplies very moderate. Extras, 93 score, higher than extras, per pound, 42@42½c; extras, (92 score,) 41½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@40½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 34½@36c; thirds, 31½@34c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43@43½c; extras, 42@42½c; firsts, 37½@41c; seconds, 35@37c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 38@39c; extras, 37¼@37½c; firsts, 36@37¼c; seconds, 34@35¾c; thirds, 33@33½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 30½@36½c; renovated, extras, 35@35½c; firsts, 33½@34½c; lower grades, 30½@33c; imitation creamery, firsts, 32½@33c; ladles, June make, firsts, 31@31½c; current make, firsts, 31@31½c; seconds, 30@30½c; lower grades, 28½@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30@30½c; No. 2, 29½c; lower grades, 27½@29c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday 5,007 cases, not including 400 cases in transit for export. The volume of the market is firmer on both fresh and refrigerator eggs. The moderate receipts of fancy fresh are clearing closely at a slightly higher average of prices, although no quotable change in the range of values. Refrigerators are having a little more active demand, and fine to fancy grades show a slight advance. Nearby white eggs about steady on high grades. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 50@51c; extra firsts, 48@49c; firsts, 46@47c; seconds and poorer, 40@45c; Fall gathered, poor to good, 32@38c; fresh dirties, No. 1, 34@35c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@33c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; undergrades, 29@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and guaranteed, 34½c; firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32@33c; lower grades, 30@31c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 62@65c; ordinary to good, 55@62c; gathered whites, fine to fine, 53@62c; nearby pullets eggs, whites, 50@56c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 50@55c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 54@56c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 47@51c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Forecast: N. Car.—Rain Thurs., colder in w. Fri. fair and colder; moderate winds, mostly s. w. and s.

S. Car.—Rain Thurs. Fri. fair and colder; moderate, shifting winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Thurs., probably rain in s. and e. Fri. fair and colder; moderate, shifting winds.

Fla.—Rain Thurs., except fair in s., colder in extreme w. Fri. fair, colder in n. and cent.; moderate, shifting winds, mostly easterly.

Ala.—Cloudy and colder Thurs., rain in s. Fri. fair, colder in s. e.; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Miss.—Cloudy and colder Thurs. with rain in s. e. Fri. fair; moderate, shifting winds.

Tenn.—Fair in w., rain in e. Thurs., colder. Fri. fair.

Ky.—Fair and colder Thurs., except rain in s. e. Fri. fair.

Ind.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich., Upper Mich., and Ohio—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Fair and colder Thurs. and Fri.

Minn., Iowa, Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Colder Thurs.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., continued cold.

La. and E. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably showers on coast.

Ark., Okla., and W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

125TH CASH DIVIDEND.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) in cash, payable March 1, 1917, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, February 5th, 1917.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, December 27, 1916.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 21, 1916.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record December 23, 1916.

JOHN B. FORSYTH, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
507 Fifth Avenue, Near 42nd St.
The Fifty-seventh Consecutive Dividend.
New York, December 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) Per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of the past six months, payable January 1, 1917, to the shareholders of record of this day.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

New York, December 28, 1916.

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due January 1st, 1917, will be paid at the **National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City,** on and after January 2d, 1917.

PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26, 1916.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, Dec. 19, 1916.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1917. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

SATURDAY WALL ST. HOLIDAY

Stock Exchange Gets First Special Recess This Year.

After considerable debate the Governing Board of the Stock Exchange decided yesterday to close the exchange on Saturday next, allowing an extra New Year's holiday. This will be the first special recess this year. A petition was circulated on the board, signed by a majority of the 700 active members, which requested the holiday.

The exchange will be closed from Friday afternoon until the following Tuesday morning, thereby giving the clerks a breathing spell from their hard work in the current big markets. Governors said after their meeting that the opposition to the

PUBLIC IS LESS KEEN TO TAKE RUSSIAN LOAN

Part of $25,000,000 Offered Still Unsold and Life of Syndicate Is Extended.

The life of the syndicate that underwrote the latest Imperial Russian Government five-year, 5½ per cent. loan has been extended to Jan. 15. Originally it had been expected that it would be closed by Dec. 15, but the extension of the time has been found necessary by reason of the fact that not all of the $25,000,000 bond issue has been disposed of. The first $20,000,000 worth was sold promptly after the announcement of the loan on Nov. 17, but the distribution of the balance of $5,000,000 has not gone quite so well. Among the reasons cited by bankers is that the Federal Reserve Board's statement, published on Nov. 27, interfered with the sale of all foreign Government securities, including the Russian issue. It has not been determined whether or not the syndicate participants will be obliged to take over any of the unsold bonds, the expectation being that, after the turn of the new year, the general demand for bonds will make it possible readily to dispose of the Russian bonds still unsold.

Although the Russian loan was advertised as an issue of $50,000,000, the syndicate underwrote only one-half of it, and retained an option for the other half. It was said yesterday by bankers that the option would in all probability not be exercised.

The 5½ per cent. bonds were offered to the public at 94¾, at which price they yield 6⅜ per cent. The price to the syndicate was 91¾, and participants were allowed a selling commission of one-half per cent., the same being paid out of the 3-point margin between the syndicate and the public price. The Russian loan was put out under the names of J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co.

Pennsylvania Co. Elects Officers.

Directors of the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, at their meeting yesterday, elected Benjamin McKeen a Fifth Vice President; R. E. McCarty, Resident Vice President in Detroit, and William Hodgdon, Traffic Manager. A. J. Gillingham was promoted to the newly created position of Assistant to the Controller.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 329, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Bixby *Fath.
Kidd *Edison.
Susq Coal Co *Cas Co.
Peterson *Clarksburg C M Co. (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Naturalizations.
DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Common law calendar. Case on—Karalus *Childs Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Schnitzer *Postal Trans Service, Inc.
Re H P Rose & Co.
Re McGlehan *Dodge.
Brown *Graveur.
Goodman *Col. Trust.
De Martini *McCaldin.
Micanovicz *Susq Coal. Bank *same.
Silverberg *Imp Co *A Reinhardt & Bro.
Hesselbach *Hesselbach.
Ferguson & Wheeler Land, &c *Perry.
Rabinowitz *Selwitz.
Silverberg *Samstag & Hilder Bros.
Rosenberg *Holzman (2.)
Katz *Elliott.
Sobel *Morse.
Rubenstein *Richman (2.)
Danziger *V D Rity.
Gen'l Zoo Soc.
People, &c *Green.
United Film Service *New Film Corp.
Montefiore Home, &c *Jaeger.
Re Abbott (Waterbury Av.)
Brotherton *Doyle.
Wittenfeld *Silberberg.
McLintock *McLintock.
Herman *Herman.
Carolyn Laundry *Mals
Kight *Stuart.
Martel *Moller.
Eckert & Co *Polhemus
Landers *Landers.
Re Biller.
Jones *Emery.
CNY *Gastman.
Wackerow *Wackerow.
Re Nadler.
Woodbury *Goldberg.
Wimple *Foster Mach.
Thompson *Brown.
Fagan *Schmitt.
Novita *Tenzer.
Smythe *Smythe.
Humphrey *Humphrey.
US Life Ins *Liftman.
Slippane *McMullan.
Snare & Triest, Inc.
Katz *same.
Collamore *Doty Rlty.
Polito *Seab Trading.
Baum *Flaherty.
ERT R. R.—Greenbaum, Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Part V.—Recess.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Joseph Eller.
Ann Forsyth.
John H. Alpionte.
George E. Robinson.
B. F. Kenney.
Sarah C. Daly.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Isaacs *Smith.
W Woif & Son *Rhinefield.
Frank *Solomon.
Schoonmaker *Brennan.
Menkes *Wismer, (2.)
Castles *Crex Carpet.
Senfeld *Werner.
Schwartz *Donovan.
Danzinger *Fairchild.
Feldman *Kornblum.
Stein *Jaeger.
Folk *Hecla-Winslow Co.
Stan *Brand.
Chiodo *Bd Av Ry.
Base *Berkowitz.
Auerbach *Rabiner.
Kelley *Giles.
Citron *Rauh.
Kleinberg *Goldsamt.
Dougherty *Quilty.
Goldstein *Lowenfeld.
Fuhrman *Ottenberg.
Nadler *Weinstein.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Nicolelli *Friedman—Adolf Banger. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank *Reisig. (Act. J.)—John Gruensberg *Same (Act. J.)—Edward C O Thomas. Re Douglas-Vance Hewitt Loew *Thal Realty Co—Arthur Ofner.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—John B Kirkman *Edith M Kirkman—Edwin Goodwin. Milo R Maltbie *M Lehrer—Edward F Barrett. Ida M Otz *Alter M Brody—Theodore H Friend, Jr. Eastman Mach Co *Tiumak—Mitchell Friend.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Emma J Cook *Matthew A Kane et al—Charles F Bostwick.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Kavanaugh *NY, O & W Ry.
Rudolph Wallach Co *Kirkman.
Grilli *Gifuni.
Diamond *NY, O & W RR.
Kavanaugh *same.
Re Hine & Froud Co.
Popolardo *Popolardo.
Greenspan *Keefe.
Turpen *Goldstein.
Dahlen *B, Q Co & S RR.
O'Connell *Perry et al.
Re Haines.
N Y Mun Ry Corp *Mowlen et al.
Hecht *Hecht.
Angelo *Oliva.
Chait *B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Smith *same.
Doyle *Cons RR.
Kramer *NY Con RR.
Murphy *same.
Bullock *B H RR.
Di Gio *same.
Schmitt *Co. same.
Olsen *same.
Pollshook *same.
A Fishman *N E RR.
Fishman *same.
Murphy *same.
O'Mara *same.
Rabe *Strauss.
Tripp et al *Hutchinson et al.

PART II.—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Christian Ehlen.
Robert A Piper.
Lewis D Luke.
Wm D C Field.
John R Skinner.
Julio McIntyre.
Frank W Lyon.
Jeronemus Underhill.
Harry Taylor.
Joseph Eppig.
Caroline Starnke.
Frances Werkmeister.
Charles Brickenhoff.
Thomas Howden.
George Hovell.
Magdalena Finke.
Pasquale Martino.
Morris Michaeloff.
Theadore C Beattie.
Mary A Nisbet.
Bina Henkel.
Richard Stainton.
Adolph Grossman.
Charles W Scofield.
Anna Streep.
Estates of:
Lottie M Moore.
Caroline Chapman.
Martha E Chapman.
David Grow.
Solomon Friedman.
William Beet.
Leah Fain.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Butler *Burke.
Cribben *Mallilton.
Empire City Sav Bk *Cioffi.
Sing *Adams-Flanagan.
Weingarten *Weingarten.
Roseff *Wagner.
Goldberg *La Scala.
Harrison *De Hart.
Smith *Lopord, Jr.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Nieman, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Reimer *Crilly—Archibald Douglas. Kornfeld *Fisher—Lucian S. Ireckenridge. Hahnenfeld *Levy—Hon. Ernest Hall. Becker *Hammond—Eugene L. Brisach. Charles *Schermerhorn—Emil E. Fuchs. Stolte *Muhiker—Jacob Newmark.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Vincenzo Dario *Antonio Massico—Benedict S. Vitalo. Lawyer's Mortgage Co. *Gertrude Bernstein et al.—Owen S. M. Tierney.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 62, e s, 53.5 ft n of Cherry St, 25x98.6, one-third part, Dec. 21; Nellie Russell to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, installments, 10 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, Martin E. Cohen, 302 Broadway.....$1,000

HESTER ST, 17, n w corner Suffolk St, 25.1x75, Dec. 11; Jacobs-Green Realty Co., to Simon Shapiro, 720 Elton Street, Brooklyn, Nov. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $34,000; attorney, David I. Shapiro, 98 Nassau St.....$8,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1, n e corner of 96th St, 100.8x62.2, Dec. 27; 147 East 86th Street Co. to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St, due Feb. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Knox & Dooling, 27 Cedar St.....$5,000

RENWICK ST, 22-24, e s, 289.5 ft s of Spring St, 39x60, to alley, with a. t. to alley, Dec. 22; Directors Realty Holding Co. to Helen M. Kelly, 116 East 63d St, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,000

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 126 ft s of Houston St, 25x100, Dec. 26; Mendel Holtz to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

40TH ST, 104-106 West, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9, Dec. 26; 104-106 West 40th Street Corporation to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $75,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

53D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, runs e 75x n 100.5x w 175 to e e of 10th Av, x s 75x n 100.5x e 25.5 to beginning, Dec. 7; Ruth A. Wallace to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, 8 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St. $35,000

56TH ST, 47 West, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 24.11x100.5, with a. t. to strip on East, 0.24x100.5, Dec. 22; 63 West 131st Street Corp. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., to Lawrence St. due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,000

114TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11, Dec. 11; Jennie K. and Mary K. Shandy to Foxvale Realty Co., 198 Broadway, installments $65 month, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

117TH ST, 82 West, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11, Dec. 27; Ogden Davidson to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, 3 years; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$6,000

144TH ST, 232 West, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, Dec. 27; William J. Fleming to American Savings Bank, 115 West 42d St, 9 years; attorney, John W. Irwin, 208 Broadway.....$13,000

Bronx.

KATONAH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 230th St, 25x100; Frank Eusner to Romanus Eusner, at Monticello, N. Y., Dec. 23, installments; attorney, R. Eusner, Monticello, N. Y.; $2,000

MELVILLE ST, 1,751, w s, 22.6x100; Margherita Biavaschi to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

RAILROAD AV, w s, 100 ft n of 158th St, 26.7x98.10x23.8x86.6; Carrie R. Stumpf et al. to Amelie Schaaf, 3,154 Decatur Av, Dec. 27, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 144.8 ft n of 183d St, 50.7x113.8; same to same, prior mtg $35,000, Dec. 12, due Dec. 12, 1917, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$6,000

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 94 ft n of 183d St, 50.7x109.11; Grand Terrace Construction Co., Inc., to Thomas J. Bannon, 351 West 55th St, prior mtg $35,000, Dec. 12, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. J. O'Connell, 152 West Farms Road.....$6,000

WALTON AV, w s, 300 ft n of Cameron Place, 50x100; Edgar B. Cooley to Mary M. Argersinger, 145 West 121st St, Dec. 20, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

59TH ST, 162 East, east store; Frank A. Carputi to Vincenzo Telesco and Nicola Mecchella, 403 East 56th St; 4 5-12 years, from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, John Bozzuffi, 346 East 63d St.....$780

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,567 Fulton Av, Tobias Realty Co., to J. Schnapp, 1,567 Fulton Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, J. Schnapp, 1,572 Bathgate Av.....$600

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 228; Union Trust Co. against Joseph Levy, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

MONROE ST, 160 to 166; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Martin Schrenkeisen, Jr., executor, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

3D AV, n w corner of 124th St, 100.11x150; Palher Realty Co. against E. Caroline Capen et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kendall & Herzog.

117TH ST, n s, 322 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Margaret O. Sage against Isidor Reis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, De Forest Bros.

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 140x100.11; Palher Realty Co. against Margaret G. Hurditch et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kendall & Herzog.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 50 ft n e of 183d St, 50x100; Murray A. Cohen against Mary G. Gehlen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Lippman.

BEGINNING at a point 590 ft e of the e s of White Plains Road, 1,295 ft n from the n e corner of White Plains Road and Morris Park Av, 50x100x irregular; Harold Swain, as guardian, against Rex Estates et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

LOT 63, map of Claremont, situated near Highbridge; Glengariff Construction Co., Inc., against Hephta Realty Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. F. Moran.

LOTS 66, 69, and 70, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Minnie Hummel against Concetta Totero et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. B. French.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

As a site for a sixteen-story telephone exchange and office building, to cost $1,200,000, the New York Telephone Company has secured title to the property at 102, 104, 106, and 108 Broad Street, comprising the block front between Pearl and Water Streets.

The property, which faces the historic Fraunce's Tavern, is now occupied by eight old five-story buildings, having a frontage of 111.2 feet on Broad Street, 137.9 feet on Pearl Street, and 117.4 feet on Water Street.

Contracts for the erection of the new structure, which has been planned by McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, have been awarded to the Cauldwell-Wingate Company.

Just south of the block to be improved by the telephone company is the twenty-story Centennial Building, and south of that structure is the block front owned by the Ogden Goelet estate, upon which an eight-story building is to be erected according to plans being prepared.

West Side Dwellings Sold.

The recently formed Sixty Three West 131st Street Corporation, represented by Emanuel Fichandler, attorney, has purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company, 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, a four-story private dwelling on a lot 25 by 100.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, bought from the Emma Toothe Estate 322 West End Avenue, a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 25 by 75, adjoining the northeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street. The buyers resold the property to Walter J. M. Donovan, who owns 324 and 326, adjoining, and now controls a frontage of 50 feet. Slawson & Hobbs, as brokers, arranged the deals. The Seventy-fifth Street corner, 30 by 65, is owned by W. E. D. Stokes.

Investor Buys Tenement.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold to an investor the five-story brick double tenement known as 45 Morton Street, on a plot 27.2 by 93.4 by irregular.

Bronx Sales.

Louis Rosenberg purchased from the K. & R. Construction Company, 1,311 Franklin Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling occupying a plot 57.9 by 203.8. The sellers recently acquired the property in a trade with G. N. Reinhardt.

Brooklyn.

An investing client of the Nicholson Johnson Company has purchased from M. V. McDonald 1,302 Carroll Street, a three-story American basement house, with a garage.

Long Island.

Bryan L. Kennelly resold for the purchaser the northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Nineteenth Street, Whitestone, L. I. This parcel was among the group sold by Mr. Kennelly at auction on Nov. 28 for the Consumers Brewing Company.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for Nelson G. Palmer to Alpedrick S. Ames and James W. Ames the stucco and stone residence, situated at 10 Melrose Place, Montclair, N. J., on a plot of about one-half an acre of land. The property was held at $16,000.

Tenant Buys Country Estate.

Philip W. Boardman of O'Brien, Boardman, Harper & Fox, has exercised his option and purchased the house from the Zeeland Realty Company, which he rents at Manursing Island, just beyond the Beach Club, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. Mr. Boardman rented this house two years ago through Reckseker & Saulles, and now takes up the option through the same brokers. The price was stated to be in the neighborhood of $40,000, and consists of about an acre.

Recent Buyers.

Mendel Holtz is the buyer of 109 Suffolk Street.

Harold R. Thompson is the buyer of the northwest corner of the Concourse and 188th Street.

Tax Commissioners Grant Extension.

The Board of Tax Commissioners of Jersey City has granted one more extension of time to the taxpayers. They will have until Jan. 5 to pay current taxes wthout penalty added. This is the second and last extension, Commissioner Bresinger announced yesterday.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased, furnished, for the season for General James L. Carter his residence, at 22 East Eleventh Street, to Mrs. George Rubiee.

William B. May & Co., associated with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, have leased for a long term of years the five-story modern residence of the Countess de Jumilhac, 15 East Eighty-fourth Street. The property extends through and includes the garage on Eighty-fifth Street. The lessee is Charles F. Hoffman, who recently sold his property, 629 Fifth Avenue, for business purposes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. leased for Mrs. J. Hoffman, 17 East Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, furnished, for the season to Allan A. Ryan. The house was held at $12,000 rent.

Samuel H. Martin leased for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executors of the estate of Norma H. Barrett, the five-story dwelling, 157 West Sixty-fourth Street, to Michael Strongihilos.

William A. White & Sons and Pease & Elliman have rented for Mrs. James Thorne Harper and Mrs. Frederick W. Tappenbeck the four-story and basement dwelling at 40 West Fifty-fourth Street to John W. Brett for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

The twelve-story loft structure at 598 Broadway, extending through to Crosby Street, was sold in foreclosure proceedings yesterday to W. J. Vreeland, representing a party in interest.

Justice Greenbaum has appointed Charles S. Lyons of L. J. Phillips & Co. receiver in the action of the United States Trust Company against Solomon G. Solomon, affecting the property 968 to 976 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street, four five-story buildings, 100.5 by 95. This is the Fifty-fifth Street end of the Sixth Avenue front purchased by Judge P. Henry Dugro at auction at the William Remsen estate sale in 1902. Judge Dugro immediately resold the Fifty-fifth Street parcel.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 598, through to Crosby St, 28.6x198.4, 12-story store and lofts; G. W. Ziegler against T. A. Howell et al.; Swan, M. & D., attorneys; due, $276,011.73; to W. J. Vreeland, a party in interest, for $250,000.

By Henry Brady.

West St, 420, e s, 73.3 ft n of Perry St, 23x71.6, four-story tenement and store; Excelsior Savings Bank against W. F. Donnelly et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $14,964.62; taxes, &c., $9.90; adjourned to Jan. 3.

12th St, 532 East, s s, 445.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x108.3, five-story tenement and store and four-story rear building; J. M. M. Grant and another, trustees, against Max Sass et al.; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; due, $18,488.97; taxes, &c., $591.65; to the plaintiff for $15,200.

Madison Av, 1,870, w s, 17.2 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70, three-story dwelling; Metropolitan Savings Bank against M. C. Robinson et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $8,627.29; taxes, &c., $1,352.43; withdrawn.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

34th St, 209 East, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 12.6x98.9, three-story house; Richard Lathers, Jr., and another, executors against M. J. McDonald; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $11,114.17; taxes, &c., $379.10; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

30th St, 236 West, s s, 329.4 ft e of 8th Av, 23.7x98.9, four-story factory; A. S. Sherwood against E. A. McClelland; F. F. de Rham, attorney; due, $2,211.03; taxes, &c., $279.20; prior mtg, $19,000; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

20th St, 238 East, s s, 144 ft w of 2d Av, 22x92, five-story garage; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against George O'Blerne et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $22,710.91; taxes, &c., $2,274.02; to the plaintiff for $23,000.

By George Price.

Tiebout Av, n e corner of 183d St, 102.5x88.4x irregular, vacant; City of New York against Patrick Ward et al.; Lamar Hardy, attorney; due, $2,671.60; taxes, etc., $469.93; to the plaintiff for $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e s, 402.6 ft s w from centre line Dyckman St, 50.6x385.6x50x342.10; Alfred C. Rader, Montclair, N. J., et al., to August C. Rader, 17 Scotland Road, Reading, Mass., one-half part, Dec. 14; attorney, Clarence L. Newton, 60 State St., Boston. $1

SAME PROPERTY; August C. Rader to William P. Underhill, at Newton, Mass., all of, Dec. 23; attorney, same.....$1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 62, e s, 53.5 ft n of Cherry St, 25x98.6, 386 Cherry St, n e corner of Scammel St, 23.9x45.6x28.9x47.1; 386 Cherry St, n s, 23.9x44; 381 Cherry St, s s, 25 ft w of Scammel St, 24x72.6x24.4x73.7; Scammel St, w s, 56 ft s of Cherry St, 25x25; John and Nellie Russell to Nellie Russell, 160 East 179th St, 1-3 part, Dec. 14; attorney, Martin S. Cohen, 302 Broadway. $1

PARK AV, w corner of 84th St, 107.2x100x irregular; Fenix Realty Co. to Orinoco Realty Co., 119 West 4th St, mtg $725,000; attorneys, Bing & B., 119 West 40th St.

PLEASANT AV, 375 and 377, w s, 20.5 ft s of 120th St, 40x85; Allen R. Menhard, trustee in bankruptcy of Jos. Kantrowitz, to Dorothy Friedman, 232 East 5th St, all title, b. and s., all liens; attorneys, Boudin & Ly, 302 Broadway.....$100

SUFFOLK ST, 169, w s, 126 ft s of Houston St, 24x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Mendel Holtz, 127 Delancey St, b. and s., Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VERMILYEA AV, s e corner of Dyckman St, 100x100; Arthur H. Axtel, Chicago, Ill., to Frederick Mathesius, Jr., and Charles E. Diefenthaler, New Canaan, Conn., mtg $20,000, Dec. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WATER ST, 161 and 163 West, s e corner of Fletcher St, 35.11x50.6x34.3x50.7; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 30 Broad St., b. and s., Dec. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WILLIAM ST, 171 to 175, n w corner of Beekman St, (36 and 38,) 90.11x22x86.2x37.2; William St, 177, w s, 90.11 ft n of Beekman St, 26.1x84.4x26.1x86.3; Annie R. Finck et al., trustees, to Jessie Ridley, 293 State St, Brooklyn, b. and s., May 1; attorney, Richard M. Martin, 38 Park Row.....$1,000

2D AV, s e s, 47.2 ft s w of 20th St, 22.2x90; Margaret M. Moore to New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, 301 East 19th St, mtg $12,000, all liens, Dec. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, e s, 49 ft n of 39th St, 52x49.9x irregular; Akron Building Co. to Brenner Realty Co., 119 West 40th St, mtg $72,270.65, Dec. 26; attorneys, Bing & B., 119 West 40th St.....$100

6TH AV, 747, w s, 100.5 ft n of 23d St, 19.10x80; 105 West 42d St, n s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Jessie Ridley and another, trustees, to Edw. L. Finch, 1,106 Park Av, Plainfield, N. J., et al., trustees; Annie R. Finch, b. and s., May 1; attorney, John F. Coleman, 120 Broadway.....$1,000

6TH AV, 193, w s, 51.11 ft n of 13th St, 18.8x85; S. F. Adams Realty Co. to Samuel F. Adams, 1,416 21st St, N. W., Washington, D. C., 1-3 part, Dec. 27; attorney, Frank W. Hubby, Jr., 20 Liberty St.....$100

14TH ST, 319 and 321 West, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 50x206.6 to 10th St, s s (324 and 326 West,) foreclosure Nov. 9, 1916; Edward F. Maloney, referee, to Hattie Seely, executrix, 336 West 23d St, Nov. 9; attorneys, Hatch & Clute, 100 Broadway.....$12,000

81ST ST, 25 to 29 West, n s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 58.4x98.9; S. F. Adams Realty Co. to Samuel F. Adams, 1,416 21st St, N. W., Washington, D. C., 1-3 part, mtg $500,000, Dec. 7; attorney, Frank W. Hubby, Jr. $100

40TH ST, 104 and 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9; William Cook to 104 and 106 West 40th Street Corporation, 34 Nassau St, mtg $81,200, 1-5 part, Dec. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co. 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Valentine Cook, Jr., to same, all; all liens, Dec. 21; attorney, same.....$1

40TH ST, s s, 367 ft w of 2d Av, 21x100.5; Charles Guntzer to Rose and Henrietta Guntzer, 220 East 49th St, one-half part, b. and s., all liens, Dec. 4; attorney, Louis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.....$100

58TH ST, 32 West, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 24.11x100.5, with all title to strip on east 0.04x100.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to 63 West 131st Street Corp., 600 West 181st St, b. and s., Dec. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

72D ST, 88 East, s s, 222.6 ft w of Park Av, 22.6x102.2; Sophie Lichmann to Charles, Julius, and Alfred Lichmann and Amanda L. Hoff, New York City, joint tenants, b. and s., Feb. 26, 1909; attorney, Samuel Hoff, 30 East 42d St.....$1

118TH ST, 29 West, n s, 435 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Arthur B. Rothschild et al. to William A. Neumann, 50 West 129th St, mtg $20,000, Dec. 27; attorney, J. J. Harris, 30 Nassau St.....$1

119TH ST, 82 West, s s, 106 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x100.11, foreclosure Dec. 14; Augustin Derby, referee, to Ogden Davidson, 253 Edgecombe Av, Dec. 27; attorney, E. G. Davis, 93 Nassau St.....$7,000

144TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; American Savings Bank to William T. Fleming, 537 West 160th St, mtg $18,000, all liens, Dec. 27; attorney, John W. Irwin, 208 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,341, w s, 56x206; K. & R. Construction Co., Inc., to Louis Rosenberg, 1,143 Lexington Av, mtg $9,000, Dec. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 200 ft n of 196th St, 50x125; James McLean to House of Holy Comforter, Free Church Home for Incurables, 52 Vanderbilt Av, Dec. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

KATONAH AV, 225 ft s of 230th St, 25x100; Romanus Eusner to Frank Eusner, 233 Katonah Av, mtg $7,000, Dec. 23; attorney, Frank Eusner, 4,285 Katonah Av.....$100

LOTS 5 TO 8 map of Section 2, Bronx Terrace; Frederick C. Gobel to Ella E. McDonald, Palisades, N. J., Jan. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ella E. McDonald to Isaac Kaufman, 2,391 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, Dec. 26; attorney, same.....$1

UNION AV, 991, w s, 45.8x164.5; Marx Taylor to Effie Frank, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $44,000, Dec. 27; attorney, Universal Realty Co., 568 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn.....$1

WALTON AV, w s, 70.1 ft n of 184th St, 22.2x96.5; Henry J. Salzman to Louise Salzman, wife, 2,383 Walton Av, mtg $5,000, Dec. 27; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$100

175TH ST, n s, 88.4 ft w of Clinton Av, 30.8x90; Madelein Fischer to Georgia, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,060; Berger Manufacturing Co. against Ritz Realty Corporation, owner; McKenna & Mangan, Inc., contractor.$69

MOTT ST, 302 and 304; Abraham Goldberg against Antonio De Candia, owner; Michael Brogandi, contractor.....$20

RIVERSIDE DR, 528; Joseph Rainer against Martonbert Realty Corporation, owner and contractor.....$141

7TH AV, w corner of 59th St, or Central Park South; Theodore W. Myers against Sol Bloom, owner, renewal.....$1,421

56TH ST, 79 EAST; Garant Mosaic and Tile Co., Inc., against Irene B. Leon, owner; J. Schwartz & Co., contractor.....$52

57TH ST, 36 WEST; Fowler Brunjin Co. against Elizabeth L. Goodnow and Isabella L. Bigelow, owners; Maxim Construction Co., contractor.....$53

188TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 175x95; Standard Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Charlemont Building Corporation, owner and contractor.....$500

Bronx.

BARNES AV, 3,765; Morris Kanewsky against Cecilia Zanelle, owner; Peter A. Zanelle, contractor.....$120

BELMONT AV, 2,018, s s, 165 East 179th St; F. McManus & Bros. against Harlem Holding Corp., owner and contractor..$1,958

BRYANT AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 179th St, 24.6x98.9, Bronx Realty Stone Works, Inc., against Trojan Building Corp., owner and contractor.....$675

CLINTON AV, w s, 132.1 ft n of 181st St, 132.2x118; Standard Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Traf Building Co., Inc., owner; Traf Building Co., Inc., and John W. Dertinger, contractors.....$200

PORHAM RD, 30, s s, 80 ft w of Belmont Av, 50x140; Joseph Castaldo against K. & S. Realty Co., Inc.; John Doe, Mary Roe, and John Doe Co., Inc., owners and contractors.....$630

HONEYWELL AV, 2,111; Henry G. Slack, Jr., against Philip de Biasi and John Doe, owners; Philip de Biasi, contractor, renewal.....$170

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 507 ft n of 181st St, 60.1x85.1; Standard Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Traf Building Corp. owner; Traf Building Corp. and John W. Dertinger, contractors.....$434

192D ST, n s, whole block front between Creston Av. and Grand Concourse, —x—; Sanitary Fireproofing and Contracting Co. against 1734 Street Realty Co., owner; John Pieces, contractor.....$846

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 968; Robert Schnaier against Elmer A. Miller et al., March 13, 1916.$3,033

3D AV, 1,081 to 1,089, and 64th St, 200 East; George G. Wilson & Co., Inc., against Katharine S. Gialbraith et al., Nov. 27, 1916, by bond.....$9,635

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av; Empire City Gerard Co. against Samuel A. Herzog Construction Co., Inc., et al., Nov. 2, 1916, by bond.....$5,404

180TH ST, 370 and 372 WEST; Morris Berlin et al. against Mabel E. Rich et al., Dec. 18, 1916.....$290

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN OPPORTUNITY
to buy from the builder a modern fireproof
APARTMENT HOUSE
at less than cost to-day.
12-story CORNER; 6½ lots; modern design and construction, very desirable location.
ALL RENTED
AT $125,000 PER ANNUM.
Price $1,250,000. Mortgage $725,000 at 5%.
Estimated expenses, etc., furnished on application.
THIS IS THE BUYERS

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

58TH, 45 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure, steam heat; telephone, electricity; reference required.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive room; music allowed; other rooms; piano; references.

57TH, 290 WEST.—Large front room and smaller room; reference. Call after 8.30 P. M.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Suite of two desirable, well furnished rooms, in private apartment.

65TH, 47 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, every convenience, reasonable; meals optional.

70TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, large, sunny room; also smaller one; convenient location; subway, Riverside Drive; reasonable. Evans.

72D, 255 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, private bath, twin beds; two gentlemen.

79TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable single room for gentleman; bath, phone; convenient location; $4.50.

75TH, 226 WEST.—Large, heated front room, facing Broadway; gentleman only. Anthony.

77TH ST., 118 West.—Newly furnished private house, baths, electricity, phone, steam heat; references.

76TH, 208 WEST.—Sunny suite, adjoining bath; piano; telephone. Euralie, second apartment east.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; gentleman only; private house; telephone.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Sunny, large rooms and single room; bath; breakfast privilege; $4 to $8.

82D, 8 WEST.—Very desirable kitchenette; also small room.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant newly furnished large, small rooms, with or without bath; board optional; private house.

84TH ST., 117 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, bath, telephone; convenient subway, "L," and surface lines. Owens.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Gentlemen, accustomed to atmosphere fine private home; unusually large room; fine tiled private bathroom, shower; breakfast.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful, large, sunny rooms; private bath; kitchenette, electricity.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $5.50.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath, telephone.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Apartment 1E.)—Beautiful furnished room; two men; breakfast optional.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Attractive outside room, washroom; private family; gentleman. Apartment 22.

121ST, 128 WEST.—Furnished rooms; heat, electricity; single or en suite, with or without bath; modern conveniences; in business district; restaurant connected.

121ST, 537 WEST.—Single room with lavatory, sunny. Apartment 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (3-D.)—Large, beautiful room overlooking Hudson; large closets; shower.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Sunny outside room; all conveniences; near subway. Apt. 45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Parlor-bedroom suite, also large room, overlooking Hudson. Davis. Apt. 6B.

WEST END AV., 896.—Front, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam, phone, electricity; $8; private.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful 2d floor; every convenience; single room; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, by gentleman, large room, with or without board, in American family, below 96th St., for permanency; exchanged; state terms. K 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, employed, desires furnished room, kitchenette, and private bath. A 98 Times.

Gentlemen desire double or two single rooms, bath, private family; breakfast; 72d to 116th St.; give rates. A 179 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table, private baths, steam heat, electricity; references.

22D, 42 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; Southern table; all conveniences; references; phone.

MADISON AV., 218.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small room; unexcelled board; steam, electricity; phone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations; private baths; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—One large, one small room, with board; table guests; references.

74TH, 129 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; steam heat.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room; adjoining bath; 2d floor; excellent table.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent table; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny second, third floor rooms; home table; private family.

86TH, 164 WEST.
Select house; large front room; references.

101ST, 232 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms, with bath; very best table; $12-$30.

102D, 305 WEST, (NEAR RIVERSIDE.)—Private, refined home offers room for gentlemen or couple; exceptionally large rooms, bath; telephone; board optional; references given, required.

102D, 249 WEST.—Refined Jewish home for couple or gentlemen; large rooms, superior table.

104TH, 61 W.—Established twenty years; private bath; suite; smaller rooms; clean; comfortable; homelike; generous table; references exchanged.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. (CENTRAL AV.). Tel. 570 Tompkinsville.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Suite and private bath; single room; excellent table; reference.

WEST END AV., 344.—Double, single rooms; best table; electricity, steam.

BOARD WANTED.

COUPLE desire room, board, private bath, large closets, with private family only; not above 110th St. A 161 Times.

GENTLEMAN desires room, with or without board, in small private family; no other boarder preferred; references. A 117 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year 'round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2103 Yonkers.

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THE MARLBOROUGH,
"30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
East Orange, N. J. New York's most beautiful suburb; 150 Lackawanna trains daily; beautiful apartments, parlor, bedrooms, and bath; splendidly furnished, delightfully situated; refined patronage; excellent meals; American plan; weekly rates for two, $25 to $50.
W. T. READE, Prop.
Write for booklet.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT SEDAN,
1916; run 4,000 miles; car in brand new condition with genuine Springfield body; no reasonable offer refused. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway.

An exceptional chance for a high-grade automobile.
MINERVA TOWN BROUGHAM.
Guaranteed six months.
MINERVA MOTOR CAR CO.
Service Station,
227 West 64th St.

BUICK 1914 touring car, painted blue; equipment includes speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, one extra shoe, tube, and rim. (No. 1,893.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, $1,250.
Run less than 2,000 miles; runs and looks like a new car; best bargain in New York; look this over before buying elsewhere. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, Wire Wheels.
WHITE, 1916, "30" TOWN LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LANDAULET.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPELET, Wire Wheels.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 "8" TOUR., wire wheels.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
WILLYS-OVERLAND Special Limousine.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER RACEABOUT. Very Fast.
OLDSMOBILE "8," 1916, Cabriolet.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOBS,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC seven-passenger touring automobile, splendid condition throughout; absolutely perfect mechanically; Delco electric starting, lighting system; sacrifice, $375. Doelger, 287 Morris Av., near 139th.

CADILLAC SEDAN, 1916, special seven-passenger; used little; perfect. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, $850.
Like new; used privately; cost $3,900; opportunity private family, hackman. Foreman, 305 West 107th St.

CASE Sedan; inclosed body; perfect condition; reasonable. Doctor, 109 New York Av., Brooklyn.

CHALMERS 1916 touring car, painted blue with red wheels; equipment includes speedometer, Klaxon horn, slip covers, two extra rims. (No. 1,617.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

CHALMERS, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

CHEVROLET baby grand; excellent condition; $425. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Apparons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FORD AGENCY.—Full assortment pleasure, closed tops; commercial, $420; ton trucks, $475; time payments; open evenings, Sundays. Lexington Av., corner 88th. Telephone Lenox 4983.

FOR SALE.—Geissel patent glass convertor for enclosing open body; used sixty days on Packard 38, 1915. J. M. Palmer, Clinton and State Sts., Brooklyn.

HUDSON SUPER SIX, $925.
1916 HUDSON, 6-40, $725.
Above automobiles are both 7-passenger and practically new; have every necessary equipment, including many extras, and have been used privately. 150 West 55th.

HUDSON SEDAN, 1916, $1,350.
Run less than 4,000 miles; looks like new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

HUDSON Landaulet for Sale.—At condition; used one Summer only. Address Room 301, 111 Broadway.

KISSEL KAR.—Exceptionally fine Kissel Kar, 5-passenger, perfect condition throughout, luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter, at sacrifice. $250. Inspection 287 Morris Av., near 139th.

KISSEL, 1916, Sedan, new, never used, special, 5-passenger. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

LIMOUSINE BODIES, USED CARS.
Springfield bodies. One-man tops.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

LOCOMOBILE, 1915, "6-48," seven-passenger touring, with special Winter top; will sell very reasonable. P. L. Becker, 1,777 Broadway, Columbus 6983.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

MARMON, 1916, seven-passenger, Model 34; guaranteed. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d.

MERCER, 1915, 4-passenger touring, 22-70 H. P.; equipped with six wire wheels, tubes, and tools; mechanically perfect; upholstering and painting in excellent condition; never abused; recently overhauled; will give any reasonable demonstration; $1,200. T 341 Times Downtown.

MERCER touring 1914 car, in perfect shape; complete equipment throughout, with electric starting and lighting apparatus, also extra new non-skid Pennsylvania vacuum cup tires; bargain to quick buyer. Peerless, 1,626 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8783.

MITCHELL, 1916 touring; perfect full equipment; bargain for this week only. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

NATIONAL 1916 Highway Six; driven less than 5,000 miles; beautiful condition; exceptionally good tires, two spares; bumper, searchlight, etc.; is not "the sensation of the age," "the greatest bargain ever offered," "worth twice its price," but it is a good, honest buy for $1,100. Columbus 2565. 1,895 Broadway.

NATIONAL, 1916, Newport four-passenger coupe; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

NATIONAL, 1916, seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.
'15 PACKARD, "Single 38" phaeton.
'16 OVERLAND 5-pass. touring.
'16 MITCHELL 7-pass. Winter top
'16 OVERLAND runabout.
'15 PAIGE 7-pass. touring.
'16 OVERLAND sedan.
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'15 MITCHELL 5-pass. touring.
There's only ONE price for every car—that is the RIGHT price and the utmost value. The Willys-Overland policy is to give the purchaser full value. That value is represented by the price in plain view on each car.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway, at 50th St.
Phone Circle 100.

OVERLAND, 1916 sedan; painted green and upholstered in gray cloth; equipment includes Klaxon horn, bumper, one extra shoe, tube, and rim. (No. 1,633.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

OVERLAND, 1914, Model 79; all new shoes; motor overhauled; starter; bargain. Lexington Motors, 1,840 Broadway. Columbus 1260.

PACKARD, 1916, twin six, 7-pass., Springfield convertible touring or sedan body.
We have an assortment of various makes of cars to offer at reasonable prices; list sent upon request.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
359 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.
Used Car Dept. 'Phone Market 681.

PACKARD, 6-48, late model, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; looks like a brand new car; original paint and canvas; cannot be told from new; best buy in New York; price, $1,250. 139 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD touring, 38 h. p., in fine shape; fully equipped, including two extra all weather Goodyear cord brand new tires and tubes; price $750. Peerless, 1,926 Broadway, Phone Columbus 8763.

PACKARD, twin six, town car, 1-35, limousine body; perfect condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD limousine; sell or rent; perfect condition. Hollywood Garage, 242 East 64th St.

PACKARD (1917) Limousine Twin Six, 2-35. MAY BE SEEN (1916) Club Roadster.
TURNER, PHONE 608 GREELEY.

PACKARD, twin six Sedan, latest model; also touring; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD 6-48 landaulet, with touring body, seven-passenger, 1914, like new. Fuchs, 147 East 34th St. Murray Hill 7830.

PACKARD, 6-48, limousines in first-class condition. J. Kramer. Columbus 1478.

PACKARD, 1915, limousine; must be seen to be appreciated. J. Kramer. Columbus 1478.

PEERLESS 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful limousine in New York; must be seen to be appreciated; also extra touring body; Gray Davis starting, lighting system, 150 West 55th.

PEERLESS 8, like new; leaving town; carries one year guarantee by Peerless Co. 1,632 Hotel Netherland.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 180-182 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS BROUGHAM, 1916, landaulet; 1917 motor; like new; elegant bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STEARNS, late model, seven-passenger limousine car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

STUTZ, 1915, Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price, $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

WINTER bodies; must unload; some dandy coupes, limousines, landaulettes, sedans, &c.; any old price. Jandorf, 303 West 59th.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS! TRUCKS! TRUCKS!
Various makes, styles, and capacities.
We also buy and rent.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL SERVICE.
PIERCE-ARROWS, PACKARDS,
special monthly rates. Pollitz liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d, (Circle 774.)

ATTRACTIVE PACKARD LIMOUSINES for hire, by hour, day, week, month. J. Kramer, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

CHALMERS 1916 seven passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

DELAUNAY Belleville brougham; beautiful town car; newly painted, upholstered; monthly or season; reasonable rate. Bord, 114 West 50th.

For Hire—Overland and Ford delivery automobiles, (brand new,) on contracts, at low rates. Klein, 504 West 131st St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-8330 Bryant.

PACKARD for Hire.—Beautiful late model Packard, 7-passenger touring, by day, week, or month. W. Plumacher, Plaza 9203.

PACKARD, 7-passenger landaulet for rent, reasonable; owner drives. Columbus 2233. Micks.

PACKARD cars for hire at all hours. Kent. Circle 3786. Private service.

PACKARD landaulet, month, trip; lowest rates. Curran, 12 East 85th. Lenox 8643.

PACKARD or Pierce-Arrow limousine, $500 monthly to desirable party. Circle 447.

PIERCE 48, Wesinghouse springs, beautifully painted; perfect condition; used private. Terrace Garage, 2d Av. and 64th St.

PIERCE, 48, limousine; reasonable. Schmals, 332 East 67th. Plaza 5217.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.—Stutz Bulldog; immediate, cash. Jacod, 1,700 Broadway; phone Circle 2183.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN BEARINGS.—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 233 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 West 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass. Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER.—Thoroughly experienced stenography, typewriting; capable handling office detail work; 8 years' experience; salary $20. L 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; Christian; several years' experience controlling accounts, financial statements, &c.; excellent reference; $18. L 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, knowledge stenography, thoroughly experienced, reliable; trial balance; start moderate salary; excellent references. F. F., 2,960 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—High school graduate; experienced; knowledge of stenography. K 363 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Will sew by day; first-class designer and dressmaker; ladies' tailoring; good work guaranteed. M. B., 37 West 16th St. Telephone Chelsea 5243.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; makes street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodels. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; dresses, coats, alterations; experienced, obliging. Phone Hensley, 6724 Morningside.

NURSE.—Young widow wishes position, nurse or housekeeper. A 135 Times.

SECRETARY, Stenographer.—Absolutely responsible; executive ability; age 25; $22-$25. A 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper.—Christian; educated; rapid, accurate transcriber; capable taking full charge; excellent reference. L 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Do you require services of experienced, intelligent, energetic worker? $15. L 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. L 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, eight years' experience, neat, rapid, accurate, desires position with reliable firm; $18. K 401 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, accurate; 6 years' experience; Christian; $15; age 22. A 168 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, housework ers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th.) Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, cashier, at present employed bond house as cashier and all-round cage man, having full charge of the books, desires to connect with growing concern in similar capacity. Box 280 Times, 2 Rector St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5855.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 26, modern accounting methods, seeks connection with growing concern where ability is considered a factor for executive treatment; best references. K 870 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,808. Telephone Cortlandt 7058.

A HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE,
having outgrown the possibilities of his present engagement of years standing, seeks big permanent, responsible connection; active and progressive; can show absolutely clean, successful record; wide practical experience in finance, scientific accounting, and all around business administration; excellent working knowledge of commercial and corporation law; accustomed to supervising large force; skilled at REAL systematizing and efficiency work, including indexing and filling and purchase department reorganization; is fluent and forceful; possesses tact, good presence, and engaging personality; highest bank and commercial references. A 171 Times.

ATTORNEY
desires responsible position at reasonable salary, with chance of advancement. K 364 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, Office Manager, Manager, ten years' experience, desires new connection; good reasons for leaving present situation. X 333 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wants position with music house; can sell; have vocal musical education; at present studying stenography. A 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Position as assistant bookkeeper or ledger clerk wanted by experienced young man, now employed; knowledge stenography. A 187 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, trustworthy; university training; nominal salary; excellent references. A 156 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(25;) can take full charge; eight years' experience; thoroughly capable, energetic. L 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER desires change of position. Highest credentials. Millinery, silk experience. K 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. Thoroughly experienced; double entry; trial balance, financial statements. K 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; capable handling complete set books; best references; $18. K 362 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—26; eight years' experience; double entry; good handwriting; references. K 368 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, desires employment few hours day or week; reasonable. K 388 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, auditor, desires work few hours day or week. K 387 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert will do work for firm not employing bookkeepers. K 389 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN going to England 10th January would execute commissions for manufacturers on products in demand there; commission basis. For interview address A 173 Times.

BUYING and MANAGING.—Man with many years experience in contracting for printing, stationery, supplies, and advertising; also buying fabrics of all kinds. L. B., 805 Times.

CASHIER.—Cigar man, thoroughly experienced, desires position; excellent credentials. A 166 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Englishman, 38 years old, 17 years' driving and mechanical experience; seeks steady position; does all repair work and can guarantee satisfaction; good record and best city references. Telephone C. C. R., Circle 1641, or write X 340 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; age 29; 7 years' experience foreign and American cars; capable of driving ladies and children; best of personal reference. Write or phone 1924 Lenox. W. J. Goff, 79 East 77th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write A. Allan, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; single, middle-aged, Irish-American; six years' experience driving in the country; can do repairing, handy with tools; references. A 184 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, married; 8 years' experience; private family; last cars Packard, Cadillac; excellent references. Ohlson, 135 West 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience domestic, foreign machines, A1 mechanic; best reference. Herman, 2,219 8th Av.

COLLEGE graduate with technical training and excellent sales experience wishes to obtain a position with a progressive corporation, either in the internal organization or the sales organization. A. H., 91 Covert St., Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced bookkeeping, credit work, wants responsible position; college graduate. L 221 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN, ACCOUNTANT, AND OFFICE MANAGER, AGE 31, AT PRESENT EMPLOYED IN THIS CAPACITY WITH DRESS GOODS HOUSE DOING ABOUT $2,000,000; FIVE YEARS' PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE; CAPABLE EXECUTIVE; DESIRE TO MAKE CHANGE; HIGHEST REFERENCE AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY. A 158 TIMES.

EDUCATED MAN, varied business experience, legal training, desires responsible position. L 222 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Fellow A. I. E. E., member A. S. M. E., F. E., &c., with broad business experience and technical training, desires position as executive, manager, or on organization work; familiar with shop practice, cost and productive systems, and sales engineering; wide experience in operation of power wagons, also in their design, construction, and purchase. X 214 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AVAILABLE; SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE; ASSISTANT SECRETARY CAPITALIST'S OFFICE; COLLEGE GRADUATE; (29.) ADDRESS K 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE experienced in many lines, open for engagement. My specialty, organization of run-down or non-paying businesses. Now employed by corporation. A 62 Times.

FARM MANAGER.
Broad, practical experience and college training in dairy and fruit growing; desires position where efficient management and energy will bring results. X 336 Times Annex.

FIVE YEARS with present employer, real estate and insurance, (22;) desire to make change; salary, $14. W. J. T., 200 W. 15th.

GARDENER, head, married, no family, wishes position on private place. Marker, 5,904 11th Av., Brooklyn.

MAN MESSENGER.—Broker's experience, honest, good reference, wants steady position. K 886 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Swedish graduate; treatment gentleman's residence. William Anderson, Telephone Murray Hill 5108.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man, (33,) good correspondent, qualified to take charge of office, desires position with progressive concern. A 285 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN of proven ability, connection with reliable house to travel for regular line or specialty; still employed by firm with whom he has been connected for past ten years, but restricted territory necessitates change; gilt-edge reference. A 189 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman desires to represent reliable house in metropolitan district; merchandise proposition preferred; inside or outside; energetic, anxious; salary or commission. L 201 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (24;) have 4 years' traveling experience; can furnish finest references; operated Ford for year; desires to make a change. A 177 Times.

SALESMAN, (25,) experienced, successful, active, possessing initiative, desires position where above qualifications will bring promotion. A 159 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two live and energetic high-grade salesmen want good line for Pennsylvania and Ohio. W. J. Galbraith, Hotel Flanders.

SALESMAN.—Side line, suitable jewelry or drug business, for established trade New York and Pennsylvania. E 224 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wants to leave road; locate in city permanently; efficient office man and correspondent. L 217 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY and Confidential Man.—Columbia graduate, (25;) able correspondent, good stenographer; understands accounts; knowledge of foreign languages. A. L., 268 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING STOCK AND FACTORY MANAGER.
Good executive, 8 years' practical business experience; can take full charge of above department and obtain immediate results; will be open for position Jan. 1 with progressive house where advancement is based on merit. E 6 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Several years' experience; familiar with various lines; executive appearance; punctual; $18. K 871 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, desires position; best references. A 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; best references; $15. A 188 Times.

STUDENT desires work 3 P. M.; expert bookkeeper. B. B., 2,960 3d Av.

UNIVERSITY STUDENT seeks traveling position; highest credentials. Do you need a plugger or ability to represent you on road? Box 86, 2,121 3d Av.

VALET, COMPANION.—Educated, neat, refined young American; trustworthy; drive car. A 109 Times.

WHO WANTS ME,
with thirteen years' experience in leather goods and kindred lines, as salesman, manufacturer, and buyer for mail order house; highest credentials. A 163 Times.

YOUNG ATTORNEY, business experience, correspondence, collections, adjustments, desires advantageous position. L 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (25) highly educated, wishes to connect with firm where future is assured. Qualifications: Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, general office manager, export traffic claims and correspondence in relation to above; attending two years' accounting and commercial course at N. Y. U.; salary secondary. K 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) from out of town, intelligent and energetic, wishes employment where ability and faithfulness will lead to promotion; references and cash security if necessary. K 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) steady, ambitious, and mechanically inclined, desires position automobile shop with opportunity to learn trade; personal letters of recommendation if desired. L 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, good education, neat, conscientious worker, now employed with reputable firm, desires position offering advancement, with opportunity to learn business. K 400 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) 8 years' experience in traffic operating and car tracing departments of New York Central, wishes to change; any place, anywhere. A 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, college graduate, four years' experience abroad, familiar with oil or steel trades, wants position of export nature preferred. A 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, intelligent, can speak English, Italian, and Spanish, desires position with advancement. J. Valentino, 1,594 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN experienced in retail business, real estate, construction work, desires congenial and profitable connection. A 164 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 8 years' experience stock, shipping salesmanship, desires permanent position. A 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) investigation, report, writing, statistical work; college graduate. A 103 Times.

YOUNG MAN, expert Spanish and English, desires position. Hazan, 143 East 33d St.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires clerical position; experience. St. Clair, 1,977 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, as clerk, hotel or apartment house. E 228 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILLING CLERK on Elliott Fisher machine of large shirt house; rapidity and accuracy essential; state former experience and salary expected. A 150 Times. Address Box L 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in office of large shirt house, thoroughly experienced; must be quick and correct; state former connections, salary expected, and particulars. Address Box L 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; must be capable and experienced; permanent position. Apply Forning & Co., 11 Vestry St.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Must have hotel experience. Apply Hotel Earle, 103 Waverley Place.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted in export concern. Reply, stating experience, salary, &c., L 224 Times Downtown.

GIRLS OR WOMEN wanted for bandage folding, light assembling work, &c.; state salary expected. 209 Times Downtown.

GIRL to pack tea; 46; answer by letter only. Dragon, 54 West 37th.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a German or Swiss governess for two children 9 and 6 years old; must be able to teach French and German; excellent position. Reply Box G-10, care of Evening Post, 20 Vesey St.

LAUNDRESS.—Woman wanted to take care of a small laundry. Apply to 1,560 Amsterdam Av.

MODEL.—Stylish young lady, size 16, for misses' suits and coats; one capable of waiting on trade and taking charge of showroom; salary no object. M 75 Times.

SALESWOMEN who can make good and stand prosperity and not afraid of work, to call on small merchants; splendid commission; no drawing; must be of good appearance. Call at 11 o'clock Thursday or Friday. Ziegfeld Corporation, 9 East 40th St.

SALESWOMAN.—Refined young lady of neat appearance and good figure for our blouse department; must have experience with first-class trade. Grande Maison de Blanc, 538 5th Av.

SALESLADY, well recommended; must live in neighborhood. Frances Gift Shop, 635 West 181st St.

SALESLADIES.—Extra for Saturday, $1.50 day. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER for large institution; no evening work; pay equivalent to $80 per month as follows: Furnished room, meals and $40 monthly; institution 35c fare from New York City; state age, positions held, and salary received for the past 5 years, &c. Write H. G., Box 40, 1,364 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—One willing to commence at $6 per week; chance of promotion; office work. Apply immediately, Room 527, 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER.—Excellent openings for young ladies; must be clever. Address 603 Broadway, Box 48.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; salary $8-$9 per week. L. K. Liggett Co., Mr. Beasley, 340 West 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; high school graduate preferred; $12. A 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; no beginners; salary $10 to $12. M 84 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GIRL PACKERS 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. TO SUPT. OF DELIVERY DEPT., 6TH AV. EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Must be quick and good at figures; excellent opportunity; State particulars. A 185 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission: $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. M. Reynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4838.

TYPIST.—Young lady who can operate Underwood; one who can assist bookkeeper in brokerage house preferred; state salary. L 218 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Girl; familiar with policy writing and indorsements in fire insurance office. Henry C. Gross, 3d Av., corner 7th St.

YOUNG WOMAN for general office and clerical work in jewelry factory. W. S. Hicks' Sons, 235 Greenwich St., corner Barclay, fourth floor.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, law, $18; manufacturing $15; banking, $18; paints and varnishes, $16; several others at salaries ranging from $9 up.
BOOKKEEPER, handle sales ledger, take trial balance, motor equipment company, $15; transportation company, $15; import, must understand foreign exchange, $17; modist, $15; accountant, $12-$15.
PROOFREADER, Brooklyn publishing house, $20.
TYPIST, rapid, accurate copyist, $10-$12.
BILL CLERK, electrical firm, Underwood machine, $60 month; chemical house, Elliot Fisher machine, $15; out of town position, $15.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Call between 9 and 1, 30 Church St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Call 9 o'clock.
HIGH - CLASS, REFINED STENOGRAPHERS (Americans) for permanent positions as follows:
One STEEL CO., $20.
One TRUST CO., $18.
One EXPORT CO., $15.
One OIL CO., $15.
One EXPORT, (Beginner,) $7.
One FRENCH-ENGLISH Stenographer, $25.
One SPANISH Typist, $15.
Several ENGLISH Typists, $12 upwards.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, LAW COMMERCIAL.
STENOGRAPHER WITH DICTAPHONE.
SEVERAL CLERKS; ALSO TYPISTS.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

GERMAN - ENGLISH / STENOGRAPHER.—$20; bookkeepers, $15, $16, $18; stenographers, $15, $18; others. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building, Times Building.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE Agency, 10 East 43d.—Immediate openings. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free

CITY SLID TO WORK ON GLAZED STREETS

Traffic All Over Town Delayed by Morning Drizzle That Turns to Ice.

MANY ARE HURT BY FALLS

Loose Shoe Blocks a Train Twice in New Subway—Fog Adds to Complications in the Evening.

New Yorkers slipped and slid to work yesterday, and were in many cases delayed an hour or so in getting to the office. The early morning drizzle practically tied up the B. R. T. in the rush hours, broke down telegraph wires by the weight of ice on them, delayed surface car traffic generally throughout the city, made incoming trains late and held up the delivery of milk in some of the outlying districts of the city. In the afternoon things improved slightly, but at night persons on foot who had spent the morning slipping about on the glazed sidewalks bumped into each other in the dense fog that enveloped the city.

The fog at 8 o'clock last night was said by the Weather Bureau to be the heaviest in years. Two hours later it commenced to lift, and at midnight had practically cleared.

The weather forecast for today is: Rain or snow, with lower temperature by night. Friday promises to be fair and colder.

Yesterday was not a sleet storm, however. The Weather Bureau in Washington corrected the impression of those who had been skidding all morning by issuing an explanation of the difference between a sleet storm and a "glaze." The bureau officials are campaigning for greater accuracy in our weather terminology. The weather condition was a "glaze," because the rain did not freeze until it struck the ground or some other object on which it could rest long enough to freeze.

Just the "glaze," however, was sufficient to send about fifty persons to hospitals for treatment for severe bruises, or, in some cases, broken bones. Roy Jefferies, an engineer, was struck by a packing case, which skidded on Pier 32, North River, and before he could regain his balance he had slipped into the river. He was treated on the pier and sent home. Mary Sullivan, 45 years old, of 326 East Twenty-eighth Street, slipped on the stoop of her home and sustained contusions of the back. Harris Goldkiang, a tailor, of 306 Delancey St. slipped on the street near his shop and suffered a cut on his scalp. Anton Neros, a confectioner, of 222 West 135th Street, fell down the stoop of his home and was treated for cuts on the head. Patrolman John J. McManus of the West Thirty-seventh Street station tumbled while on patrol duty at Thirty-seventh Street, near Ninth Avenue, and injured a hand, but stayed on duty after it had been treated. Ellen O'Neill of 24 Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn, slipped on the steps of the Woodward Hotel, in West Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan, and was taken to Polyclinic Hospital suffering from bruises. William Schultes, a stenographer, of 66 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, fell on East Broadway and was treated at Gouverneur Hospital for a compound fracture of the right ankle. Michael D'Amboso, a barber, of 1,748 East 177th Street, the Bronx, fell in front of his home and broke his knee cap. He was treated at Fordham Hospital. Lawrence Bailey of 2,020 Broadway, was struck by an automobile truck when he slipped on the ice while crossing Broadway at Sixty-ninth Street, and was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital with a fractured right leg. Anthon Kimpler of 129 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, and Lorenzo Comda of 12 Goerck Street were struck by an automobile on the Williamsburg Bridge and both suffered slight injuries.

The elevated lines in Manhattan were affected by the layer of ice which had formed during the early morning hours on the third rails of express tracks unused during the night, and numerous slight delays resulted, as well as pyrotechnic displays as the shoes cut through the ice on the third rails. The most serious delay was on the Sixth Avenue elevated line above Forty-second Street, where cars were tied up for about fifteen minutes. Trains in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Subway were tied up for nearly an hour after a shoe on a car of a Sea Beach train became loose while breaking the ice crust. That was near the Chambers Street terminal. The shoe was repaired in twenty minutes by the crew, but became loose again and caused another half hour's delay on the train's return trip when it was crossing the Manhattan Bridge.

SLEET GIVES WAY TO GLAZE.

Weather Bureau Wants More Accurate Terms—Bad Storms in West.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The old-fashioned "sleet" is going out of style this Winter before the newer "ice storm" and "glaze," Weather Bureau officials reported today in their campaign for more accurate terminology for various kinds of frozen rain. Sleet is officially described as small globules of rain frozen before striking the earth. When the rain freezes after falling and forms a glassy coating on the ground, trees, and wires, the condition is called a glaze, and when this is severe and accompanied by wind it is reported as an ice storm.

The Weather Bureau hopes to eliminate what it considers improper use of the word "sleet," as it has caused substitution of the term "tornado" for "cyclone" when a violent storm of small diameter is meant.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—A glaze which became an ice storm and finally developed into a heavy fall of sleet seriously affected interurban and local traction facilities and wire communication in this vicinity today. Many persons were injured by falls.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—Railroad and interurban traffic and fire communication throughout Lower Michigan were affected by the glaze storm last night and the thaw this morning.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Dec. 27.—The Union Pacific Railroad is blocked in Wyoming by snow for the first time, it is said, in twenty years. Nineteen trains are being held at various points.

SPREADS STUDY OF GERMAN

Society Takes Up Matter with 23 Educational Institutions.

The Germanistic Society of America, in a letter mailed to its members, yesterday announced that at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors a committe was appointed to devise means by which the study of the German language could be advanced in American institutions of learning. This committee, of which Professor Calvin Thomas, head of the Department of Germanic Languages and Literature in Columbia University, is the Chairman, is now in correspondence with the heads of German departments in twenty-three American institutions.

It is also announced that Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, and Charlemagne Tower, former Ambassador to Germany, have been elected Directors of the Society, of which Dr. Abraham Jacobi is President.

In order to meet the new demands on the society and to provide for their increase, the society has asked that its members exert themselves to get new members.

To Tabulate Soldier Vote Today.

The total vote cast by the soldiers at the Mexican border is expected to be tabulated today, when the figures will be given out. In the Sixth Assembly District Nathan D. Pearlman, Republican candidate for the Assembly, received 2,459 soldier votes, and Almer Rosenberg, Democratic candidate, 2,334. In the Twenty-eighth Assembly District Charles Novello, Republican, received 2,111, and his Democratic and Independent opponent, James M. Vincent, 2,102. In both these districts the Supreme Court has given an order for a recount. For Judge of General Sessions James A. Delehanty, Republican, received 503 votes and John F. McIntyre, Democrat, 595.

THOMPSON REPORT TO DEFEND P. S. C.

Law to Make Boards Free of Interference Will Be Proposed.

SECRET TESTIMONY TAKEN

Ex-Banker Robin and Willcox Told of a $50,000 Transaction, but Moss Is Silent on It.

The report of the Thompson Committee to the Legislature, reviewing the committee's investigation of the dual subway contracts, the Public Service Commission, and the police wire-tapping, will recommend the enactment of a law for the complete re-establishment of the Public Service Commissions, to the end that hereafter it will not be possible, by special acts, to deprive the commissions of their supervision over public utility corporations. The reason for the recommendation is the special act passed in 1911 giving to the Board of Estimate jurisdiction over the west side improvement contemplated by the New York Central Railroad.

"The conduct of the Board of Estimate," said Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, "amply proves the necessity of re-establishing the Public Service Commission, so that they may have control of the corporations. It has been reported that I will ask the Legislature to extend the life of the committee so that it will have another month in which to continue its investigation, but the report is untrue. I shall make no such request.

"If the Legislature sends us back to investigate this so-called west side improvement plan we will dig the whole truth out and show it to the public.

"In that event there will be no longer any concealment. The Board of Estimate has been desirous evidently of covering the thing up until the city is tied fast to the New York Central's proposal. The people of the city appear to be content with the situation, and so long as they are satisfied to have the city turn over to a corporation a big slice of their waterfront and to hoodwink them by illustrations that fail to tell anything about the plan I shall not bother myself about it unless the Legislature directs me to dig into it."

An interesting part of the testimony taken by the committee covers about a score of pages taken in executive session near the close of the committee's work last Summer. The witnesses were Joseph G. Robin, the banker, who spent some time on Blackwell's Island, and William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission and Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Part of the testimony involves a $50,000 transaction, but just what it was about could not be learned. Senator Thompson refused to make it public before it was submitted to the Legislature, and Frank Moss, counsel for the committee, said last night that Senator Thompson was the only person who had the right at this time to discuss the matter.

When asked if the testimony was privileged Mr. Moss said he was doubtful about it. Robin, it is alleged, told the committee that he had not asked for the pardon granted to him by the Governor.

Concerning the report and the time it would be submitted to the Legislature Senator Thompson said:

"The report will touch upon every matter taken up by the committee during the investigation and it will be presented to the Legislature along with the testimony. It may not be ready before February because of the time it has taken to make a digest of the testimony, so that the volumes would be serviceable for easy reference."

The expected meeting of the committee was deferred until today. Those who will be present besides the members of the committee will be Mr. Moss, Clarence E. Shuster of Rochester, and J. Frank Smith of Lockport, lawyers who have assisted the committee at various times during the investigation.

BORDER GUARD RELIGIOUS.

Y. M. C. A. Worker Tells How Soldiers Study the Bible.

There is "more religion to the square inch among the troops on the Mexican border than there is to the square yard in New York," according to E. Graham Wilson, religious director of the West Side Y. M. C. A., who has just returned from the border, where for two months he has been superintending religious work among the troops from New York, organizing Bible classes, holding meetings, and interviewing the men.

"Religion and the Bible have been made popular about the camps at Pharr and McAllen," said Mr. Wilson. "One does not have to apologize for introducing either as a subject of conversation. It is no uncommon thing to find the men on trench duty stretched out poring over the Bible, and they do not try to hide the fact when any one approaches.

"We gave 3,000 New Testaments among the New York contingent. They are called the O. D. Testaments, from the olive-drab color of the covers.

"With each Testament a Bible calendar is given, with a series of daily readings. There is evidence that the men keep up these readings, and, despite the statements of certain individuals, there is no dearth of religion along the border."

Y. M. C. A. TO RAISE $25,000.

Nassau and Suffolk Organization Will Begin Campaign Jan. 7.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Nassau and Suffolk Counties will conduct a campaign on Long Island, during the week of Jan. 7, to obtain pledges for the $25,000 still needed for its annual budget of $40,000. Local voluntary committees are now being organized in about 60 communities, which are grouped into eight districts. The district chairmen are as follows: Dr. J. Carl Schmuck, Lawrence; Morgan H. Grace, Great Neck; Charles W. Walker, Hempstead; Harold E. Brown, Freeport; Smith Petty, Patchogue; Milton L'Ecluse, Huntington; Edward D. Cahoon, Southold, and C. Elmer Smith, Southampton. Besides these district chairmen, each of the 60 communities will have a local chairman and committee. Over 300 voluntary workers are planned to assist the campaign.

The association was organized last September and at present has four secretaries at work, and it is planned to add five more as soon as necessary funds are available. The association operated Camp Triangle at Lloyd's Neck where 40 boys spent from one to six weeks last Summer, and recently held the Older Boys' Conference at Rockville Centre, which was attended by 495 men and old boys.

BUTLER ON THE ROOF.

Henry Clews's Man Arrested, but Released—Was Taking a Smoke.

Twice last week some one mistook sparks, emerging from the chimney, for fires of the kind firemen are called out for and summoned firemen and apparatus to the home of Henry Clews, at 27 West Forty-first Street. Each time Mr. Clews explained there was no fire.

Last night the reserves from the East Fifty-first Street Police Station rushed up at midnight.

They clattered up through the house, explaining that there was a burglar on the roof and Mr. Clews anxiously awaited their return. When they finally brought down their prisoner, Mr. Clews took one look and exclaimed:

"My Lord, that's my butler, Max."

Max Lochs, the butler, explained that he had been on the roof taking a quiet smoke. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, whose home is at 36 West Fifty-second Street, explained that he had arrived home about midnight and his butler had told him there was a burglar on the roof of the Clews home. So he had telephoned for the police.

Ball for Bowman Employes.

The employes of the Biltmore and Manhattan Hotels, of which John McE. Bowman is the President, gave their second annual entertainment and ball last night at Terrace Garden. During the afternoon there was a children's carnival at Terrace Garden, with Punch and Judy shows and other amusements.

ARE BABIES BARRED WHERE DOGS RIDE?

Papa Reese, Seeking Elevator Privileges for Offspring, Charges Discrimination.

ONLY CARRIAGES TABOOED

The Reply of Apartment Management, Which Says Perambulators Must Use Freight Lift.

Whether or not babies in carriages must use the tradesmen's entrance of the Robert Morris Apartments, 400 West 160th Street, although babies in arms or on foot have the right of other tenants to the main entrance, is a question which Supreme Court Justice Bijur will answer as the result of an injunction application argued before him yesterday by Albert Reese, a lawyer, of 80 Maiden Lane. Mr. Reese is the father of Margery Reese, now four months old, whose rubber-wheeled perambulator has been barred from the passenger elevator and the main entrance because the rules of the house require that such a vehicle use the freight elevator and the side entrance.

Mr. Reese contends not only that the rule is unreasonable, but that he was not informed of it until two weeks after he had signed a lease. Otherwise, he says, he wouldn't have taken quarters in the house.

Richard Ely, law partner of Job E. Hedges, appearing for the Robert Morris Realty Company, owner of the apartment house, showed Justice Bijur a picture of the marble foyer of the apartment house, and insisted that it was only for the protection of tenants that baby carriages were barred from the main entrance.

"We don't want this beautiful foyer cluttered up with baby carriages or the marble floor stained by the muddy wheels of perambulators," said Mr. Ely.

"Why not separate the baby from his carriage?" suggested Justice Bijur.

"Why not take the baby down the front way and the carriage down the other way? The situation would be different if the baby was forbidden to use the main entrance altogether. I don't suppose a baby carriage is very sacred, although I have a very high regard for babies."

"A mother can't be in two places at the same time," replied Mr. Reese. "How can she take the baby down the front way and at the same time take the carriage down the other way?"

"Our hallman is instructed to assist all women with baby carriages to the street," suggested Mr. Ely.

"The remedy would be worse than the disease," replied Mr. Reese. "The hallman would have to be telephoned to, and whenever the mother wanted to take the child out she would have to await the convenience of the hallman."

"Babies are not in such a hurry, are they?" asked the Court.

Mr. Reese argued that his baby should have the same right to use the passenger elevator, either afoot, in arms, or awheel, that dogs have, whereupon Mr. Ely replied that dogs weren't allowed in the passenger elevator, and Mr. Reese declared he had seen them there.

Justice Bijur said the question was of sufficient importance to require thought. Pending his decision a temporary injunction granted to the Reese baby will remain in effect.

SOCIALISTS PUT WHITE OUT.

Pastor of Church of the Social Revolution Expelled from the Party.

Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, has been expelled from the Socialist Party for violation of the constitution and by-laws of the organization. Action was taken against him by the Grievance Committee of the county organization last Thursday on the technical charge that he advocated the political support of candidates other than those of the Socialist Party at the last elections. White admitted the charges and offered no defense. White attained notoriety by conducting a ceremony at which the flags of all nations were burned and recently served a sentence on Blackwell's Island because of his Socialistic activity.

Julius Gerber, Executive Secretary of the County Committee, said yesterday that the Socialist Party did not want White in it. White said that he felt no regret except for the evidence that the party was drifting away from the spirit of internationalism, and was developing into a political machine which differed in nothing from other political machines. The conflict abroad, he added, had brought him a realization that nationalized Socialism was dangerous both to civilization and to humanity.

"It is this very Socialism in Germany," he said, "which has enabled her to make such a fight against the Allies, and the progress of the organization of industry and national activity along Socialistic lines in England and France is daily making those countries greater machines for the murder of their brothers."

TO EXTEND SOCIAL SERVICE.

Health Department Will Co-operate In Work, Dr. Harris Says.

Dr. L. I. Harris, head of the division of industrial hygiene of the city Department of Health, speaking before social service representative of various New York hospitals and the Social Service Committee of the American Museum of Safety yesterday at the home of Miss Edith Wetmore, 1,015 Fifth Avenue, commended the work of these organizations. He also outlined future plans for the conduct of this work in co-operation with the Department of Health. The work of the social service organization consists chiefly of taking care of the workers who are denied employment licenses on account of having tuberculosis or other communicable diseases.

But for the work of the Social Service Committee, many of them would be thrown upon the city, together with their families, for support. Many hundreds of these cases have been taken care of this year.

Dr. George Mosher, in charge of the occupational clinic of the Health Department, and Dr. Leopold Adams, the clinic representative of the American Museum of Safety, told of the work now being done. Among those attending were Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd, Mrs. William H. Hyde, Miss Blanche Potter, Mrs. Francis Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Elizabeth Kean, Miss Anita Lawrence, Dr. Gilbert W. Seymour, Arthur Williams, Mrs. Lewis Gawtry, Mrs. Tompkins McAlvain, and Mrs. William Bristow.

AMMONIA OVERCOMES MANY.

More Than a Dozen Firemen Suffer at Park & Tilford Fire.

Ammonia fumes suddenly released in a smoke-filled sub-cellar, thirty feet under ground, caused more than a dozen firemen to fall unconscious at a fire at the Park & Tilford Building, Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street, late yesterday afternoon. The fumes came from exploding carboys, and the members of Engine Companies 58 and 74 and Hook and Ladder Company 25, who had been strangled and blinded in the sudden rush of vapor, had to be relieved from duty last night to recuperate.

Six members of the engineering force of Park & Tilford also were overcome, but recovered after being carried to the street. More than 250 girls employed in the building marched in safety to the street under the direction of M. Giannini, the Superintendent.

The fire, the origin of which has not yet been determined, started in the sub-cellar at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was not put out until an hour and a half later. Two divisions of firemen under Battalion Chief McKenna and Deputy Chief Burns bore the brunt of fighting. Members of these divisions were groping about in the cellar, directing water from a hose on the fire, which had been driven into one corner, when several of the carboys in which ammonia was store for the ice-making plant exploded.

In a few moments firemen began dropping to their knees and had to be assisted out of the cellar. Others waited too long, thinking they would be able to withstand the fumes, and fell unconscious. Their places were promptly filled by other firemen, who continued to fight the fire despite smarting eyes and aching lungs. Additional apparatus had to be sent for before the flames were extinguished. The enormous amount of water thrown on the flames flooded the cellar, and for a time those handling the hose stood in two and a half feet of water.

The damage to the building and contents was estimated at $5,000.

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LOST—$75 reward for the return of a black dress suitcase with red lettering, B. H. C., lost Dec. 20, 1916, between 90th St., Riverside Drive, and Hotel Plaza; no questions asked. J. L. Riddell, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—About ten days ago, small flat gold locket containing child's photograph and lock of hair; $10 reward. Return to James Hinchliff, 30 Pine St., New York.

LOST.—Small natural fox muff on Broadway car between 113th and 120th Sts., Christmas afternoon about 5:30 P. M. Reward if returned to Apt. 5-S, 2,643 Broadway. No questions asked.

LOST—Dec. 26, between 606 West 49th St. and, or in, Lorber's Restaurant on Broadway, diamond and turquoise circle pin; liberal reward. Return to office, 606 West 49th St.

LOST—$25 reward for return of tan dress suitcase, marked McN, or F. J. M. on end, between Pennsylvania Station and 72d St., evening Dec. 26. Address M. F., 1,504 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's gold open-face wrist watch, black ribbon attached; marked "D. M. G."; suitable reward offered if returned, no questions asked. Getskay, 215 West 57th St.

LOST—Locket, Masonic emblem, Wednesday morning, 8 to 9 A. M., between 100th and Riverside and Hudson and North Moore; reward. Max L. Masius, 121 Hudson St.

LOST.—Two automobile shoes with rim attached, between New Rochelle and White Plains; reward. Frederick Tench, 20 Greenridge Av., White Plains, N. Y.

LOST—Monday afternoon about 5:30, between the Biltmore and 67th St., in taxi, black cloth bag containing $20 to $30, keys, etc. Address M 74 Times.

LOST—Tuesday night, gray chamois bag, between 548 West 164th and 420 West 116th; liberal reward. 420 West 116th, Apartment 42.

LOST—10th St., 5th to 6th Avs., Dec. 26, black silk, steel beaded bag, containing about $9 in billfold; reward. Crittenden, 17 West 10th.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond ring lost at either Hunter Island Inn or Red Lion Inn night of Dec. 26. M. M. Nye, 347 5th Av.

LOST—Beaver muff, Hippodrome box, matinee, Dec. 23; $10 reward; no questions. Return 110 East 37th St.

LOST—Black Pomeranian dog, few white hairs on chest; answers to name of "Teddy"; reward. 353 West 85th St. Lock.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, Tuesday afternoon, Plaza or between there and 34th St.; reward. Tillinghast, 126 East 34th.

LOST—Wednesday, seal neckpiece, between 125th St. and Teachers' College; liberal reward. Burr, 136 East 49th St.

LOST—Christmas Eve, diamond bar pin, leaf pattern, set in platinum; liberal reward. Return same 38 West 69th St.

LOST — Reward, rings, one Japanese, one three diamonds, one opal-diamond. Miller, 1,335 Madison Av.

LOST—Dec. 24, Metropolitan Opera or vicinity, mink boa. Damon, Hotel Woodstock; suitable reward.

LOST—Gold sleeve button, diamond in centre; liberal reward. Aronson, care Butler, 48 West 25th.

LOST—Black purse containing $15. Suitable reward if left at Hotel Flanders Dec. 23, 1916.

LOST—Diamond ring, between 43d and 44th Sts., 3d Av.; reward. A 165 Times.

LOST—Gold watch, marked E. P. Howe; reward. Room 137, 68 Broad St.

LARGE REWARD—Dec. 24, 10 P. M., near baggage room, Pennsylvania Station, solitaire diamond ring; will identify. H. G. Cooper; Main 3389.

$10 REWARD, no questions asked, for return violet breastpin, diamond dewdrop; last Friday morning. H. Ward, 79 Worth St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small spaniel, gold and white; reward offered return. 275 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

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